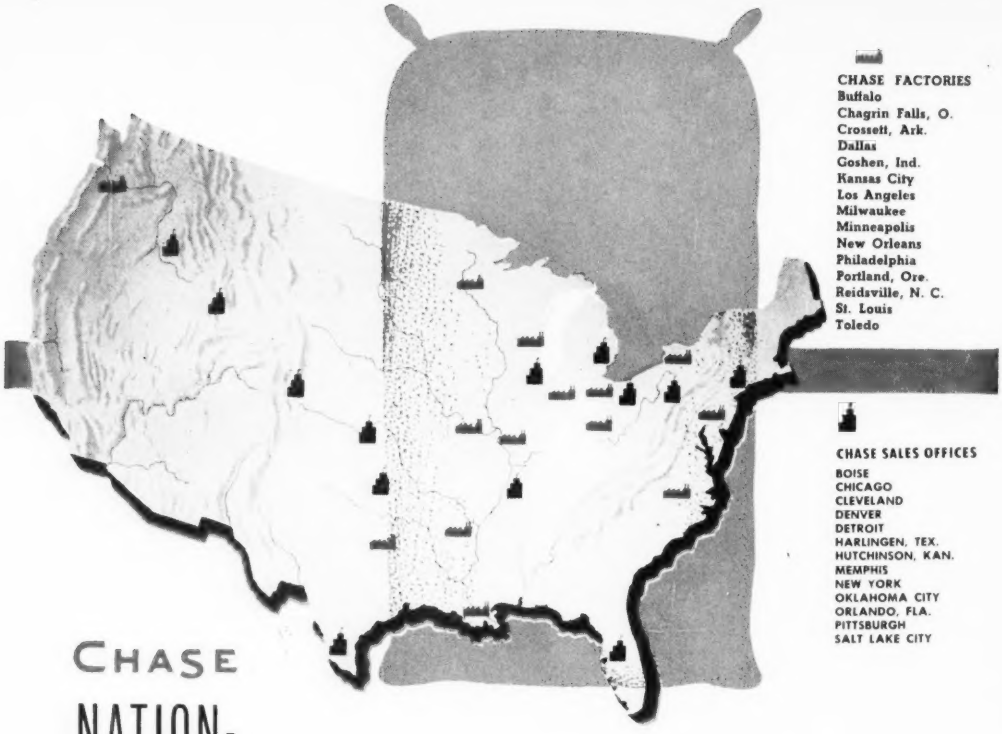
THE Soybean Digest

Queen of the Portageville festival combines soybeans. (See page 11)

Official Publication

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 9 • NUMBER 1 NOVEMBER • 1948



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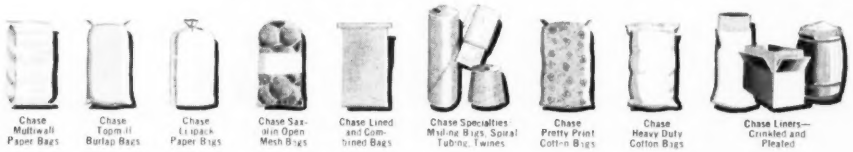
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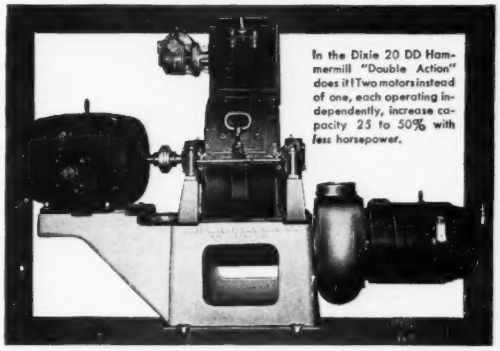

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EDITOR'S DESK

A Necessary Price Advance By authorization of the executive committee and the board of directors the cost of the annual membership fee in the American Soybean Association, together with a subscription to the *Soybean Digest*, will be raised to $3 per year effective on January 1, 1949. All subscription-memberships entered before that date will be accepted at the old rate of $2 per year.

Costs of supplies, paper, printing, transportation and help have increased so materially during recent years that the board members felt, after reviewing the financial reports of the organization, the combination dues-subscription must be raised to a point where it more nearly pays the costs involved.

Nearly all magazines have raised their subscription price at least once—many of them twice—in recent years. Most organizations have raised their membership dues. The ASA board held off as long as possible, but was forced into the increase in order to cover costs. The increase will allow additional services to be rendered as the returns materialize over the coming year. It will also allow the continued growth and expansion in usefulness of the *Soybean Digest*.

Victory for Soy Producer Recognizing the public-up of public sentiment against their traditional stand on restriction and taxation of margarine manufacture and sales, representatives of the dairy groups have during recent days been considering their strategy moves. Summary of a news release issued by them is carried on page 22 of this issue.

It all adds up to a recognition on the part of the leadership among the butter forces that their position is hopeless, and an attempt to make some quick moves which would throw a smoke-screen over the important issues concerned.

Admission by the dairy groups that the taxes, both federal and state, are unjust, unfair and un-American, is a distinct victory for the soybean producers and the cotton producers of the nation. Repeal of those taxes would undoubtedly allow purchase of much cheaper margarine and would increase its use. But adoption of the proposal of the butter interests would be a distinct defeat for the housewife of America, who wants her table spread to be in a form in which she can use it as purchased.

The Democratic victory in the November 2 election seems, on first view, to assure passage of federal legislation repealing taxes and restrictions on margarine. Such repeal was included in the platform of the Democratic Party, has been confirmed by President Truman since his victory.

For Better Protection Anticipating a high degree of cooperation from growers of soybeans in the areas where agreements have been signed covering the deduction of one-fifth cent per bushel on 1948 crop soybeans, as well as complete cooperation from the elevators which have signed the contracts, the board of directors authorized a complete audit of all American Soybean Association records as of September 1, 1948. That audit has been completed, and the report filed with the executive committee members for consideration at their meeting on October 27.

Entrustment with public funds entails responsibilities not assumed by the organization previously. The board of directors felt that for the protection of cooperating farmers and elevator managers, as well as for the officers, directors and employees of the Association, a CPA audit should be made. An annual audit will be made each year, and copies of the report will be made available to all persons desiring them.

For several years all employees of the Association who handle funds have been covered by surety bonds. Those bonds are being continued, and as the amount of funds handled increases the coverage will also be increased.

For Better Distribution The ultimate in distribution of our new varieties of soybeans and small grains has not yet been tried. New plant materials developed by public agencies should admittedly be distributed to the greatest possible number of people in the shortest possible time. The people who pay the development costs should derive the benefits.

Yet in many cases materials are being lost or contaminated because public agencies are bending over backward to give widespread distribution when concentration of the same amount of seedstocks in the hands of experienced growers and handlers would produce far more bushels and far better material. There is a place in American agriculture for the man who specializes in the production of high-quality farm seeds, whether developed by him or by public agencies. He has the experience, the know-how, the equipment and the facilities for producing maximum yields of pure materials. He should not be circumvented in public agency attempts to place new materials in the hands of a large number of men, many of them unqualified to increase that material.

Unfortunate, also, are some of the high prices placed on seed of new varieties in some states. The new Hawkeye soybean for instance, should command a price above the older varieties. But it is doubtful if it is worth three times the market price on other varieties, as is being asked in some states. At the same time it is probably worth more than $1.50 above market price of beans, as established by the releasing agency in another state. One is as extreme as the other. Actually, demand will establish price, and there seems little logic in trying to establish artificial levels either above or below those which demand would set. Artificially high prices bring into the picture the seed speculator and racketeer. Artificially low prices discourage maximum production, are not conducive to the utmost care in production and handling, defeat the purpose for which they are proposed.

The grower equipped by training and experience, possessing the knowledge and equipment with which to produce high quality seed at a reasonable price, should receive more consideration than he does at present. He is the bulwark in agricultural crop production and should be treated as such.

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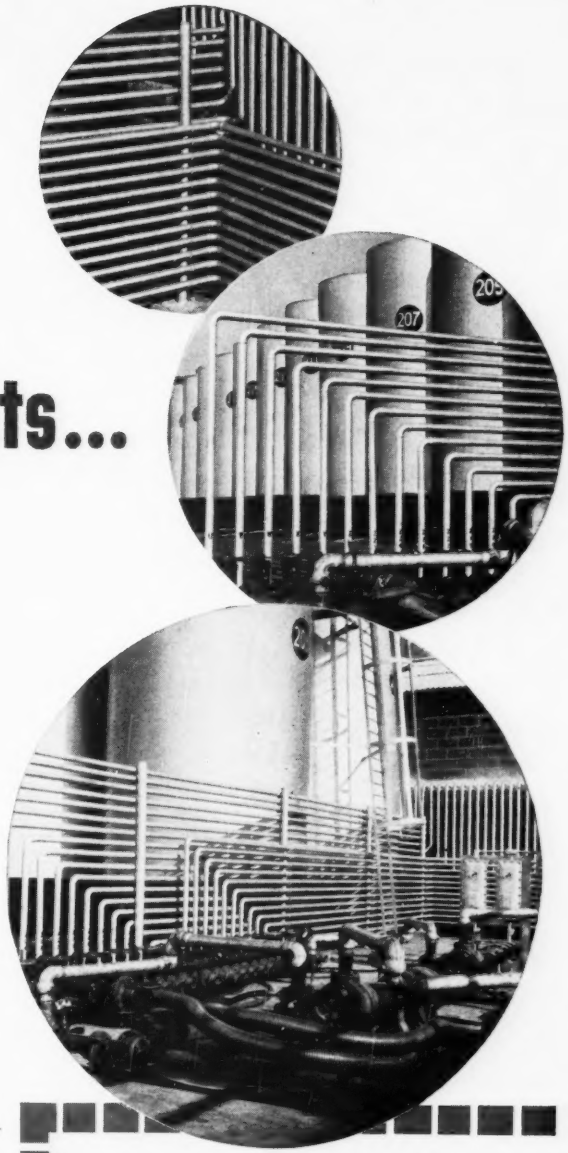

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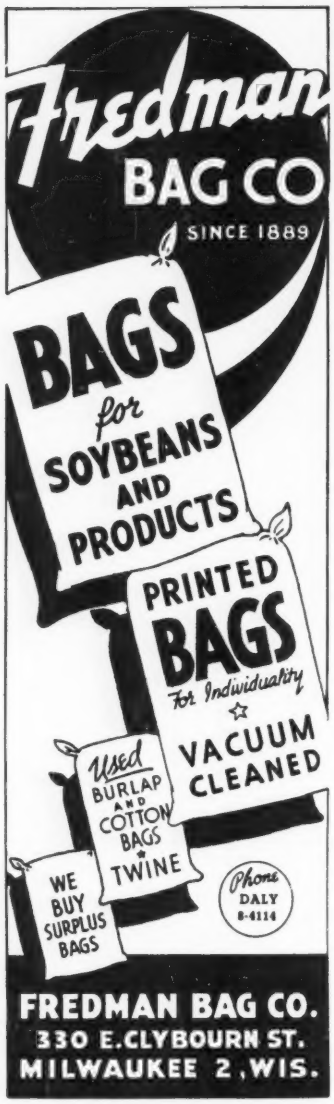

GROWERS

Triples Yield

John Croll, who lives northwest of New London, Mo., has found another use for his whirlwind terracer besides building drainage ditches and terraces on his farm, reports *Missouri Farm Bureau News*. Mr. Croll had a bottom field that was drained several years ago. Six acres of this field was a tough, black gumbo soil that was almost impossible to plow and order down in the spring. Each year he would have to wait until midsummer before this six acres could be put into a crop.

Soybeans were generally planted, but the dry weather in July and August would prevent them from making a yield sufficient to pay operation costs and rent on the land. In 1946 he plowed this piece with his whirlwind terracer. By pulling the plow in low gear and plowing about 8 inches deep the rotor pulverized the soil and let the air circulate through it. This air mixed in the soil caused it to slack down instead of baking in large chunks as is often the case when a mold-board plow is used.

Mr. Croll says it is slow plowing with just one 16-inch plow share, but well worth the trouble when you consider 6 acres of fertile bottom land will yield 180 bushels of soybeans.

Before he started using the whirlwind he felt lucky if he could get 60 bushels of soybeans off this land. At $2 per bushel, there is a value of $120 for soybeans as compared to $360 after plowing with the whirlwind.

Defoliation

Chemical defoliation of soybean plants serves the same purpose as a heavy frost where weeds are a problem, according to H. I. Cohn, manager of Valley Farms Co., Wrights, Ill.

Cohn reports defoliation by plane of about 100 acres of soybeans on the firm's Illinois River farm in Greene County September 14.

In fields heavily infested with weeds, soybeans combine much easier and much earlier than in the parts of the same fields that were not treated, Cohn reports. Grasses in the field were not dried out to any extent by the defoliant.

The defoliant was applied at rates of from 70 to 100 pounds to the acre, with little difference in results noted within that range of application.

International Show

A Canadian, G. I. Christie, former president of the Ontario Agricultural College and of the American Soybean Association, will supervise the 26th annual Grain and Hay Show, world's largest crops competition.

Illinois' first entry for the 26th International Grain and Hay Show was received from H. L. Stiegelmeier, of Normal, McLean County. The world-famous crop competition will be held again this year in conjunction with the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago Stock Yards November 27 through December 4.

Stiegelmeier has entered Hawkeye soybeans. He has for the past two shows won fame as the International Soybean Champion and will try this year permanent possession of the trophy given by the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago.

Manganese Shortage

Albert Hayter, Walkerton, Indiana, is among a group of Midwest farmers featured in an article in the November issue of *Capper's Farmer*, on special problems in crop fertilizing.

"Soybeans are the first crop to indicate a shortage of manganese in the soil," says an article in the nationally-circulated farm magazine. "Albert Hayter found out it was easy to correct this shortage when it is known to exist. His soybean yields were doubled in a test when 72 pounds of manganese sulphate an acre was applied in a mixture of commercial fertilizer."

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BROKERS TO THE SOYBEAN PROCESSOR

1908 FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY 1948

V. J. Morrison in his field of Hawkeyes near Lovington, Ill., that produced 405 bushels from 100 pounds of seed.

Hawkeye Story

The 15-acre field of Hawkeye soybeans pictured above outyielded a nearby 20-acre field of Lincolns planted the same day on the same type of soil by almost 1 bushel an acre.

Average yield of the Hawkeyes was 27 bushels. The Lincolns turned out 26 bushels plus. Both fields belong to V. J. Morrison, Lovington, Ill. He harvested them in October.

The result on its face is not surprising. Yielding ability of the two varieties is rated about equal in the territories where they are adapted. Hawkeye matures a week earlier than Lincoln and is adapted to a more northern latitude.

But this was an unusual field of Hawkeyes. It was seeded at the rate of 6.6 *pounds* per acre! The Lincolns were seeded at the rate of between 3 and 4 pecks.

Morrison planted both fields on May 24 and 25. As he was allotted only 5 bushels of seed of the new Hawkeyes he made 100 pounds of seed do for just a little over 15 acres. He planted with corn plates in 40-inch rows, on ground that had been in corn, and sod the year before that. He disked twice before planting, cultivated twice after the beans were up, and weeded the field by hand once.

The plants became so heavy with pods that many lower branches broke off. This made for combining difficulties. The Hawkeyes in this field had much heavier stalks and plants than the nearby Lincolns.

Mr. Morrison had another 10-acre field of Hawkeyes that he planted at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. It yielded 23 bushels per acre.

From his 5-bushel allotment of certified Hawkeye seed he harvested 635 bushels—127 bushels for every bushel planted!

Concerning the Hawkeyes, Mr. Morrison says: "They are healthier, earlier, stand better, thresh earlier and from all indications are going to outyield Lincolns and all other varieties we have here now."

Lovington is in Moultrie County, which is considered a little far south for Hawkeyes, according to agronomists.

Price for Hawkeyes

Folks who pay the reported prices asked by some dealers of $10 to $20 a bushel for Hawkeye soybean seed this year to plant in 1949 may end up with a headache, warns Joe L. Robinson of Iowa State College.

Those who would pay this much are speculating on the possibility of selling the seed from their 1949 crop at the high prices they paid for seed. But there is going to be plenty of Hawkeye seed in 1949—maybe as much as 3 million bushels in Iowa alone.

While patterns of distribution within the various states may be somewhat different, it should be possible for any grower who desires seed another year to obtain it without paying exorbitant prices.

In Tennessee

Volstate outyields other varieties in Tennessee with Ogden a close second, according to variety trials at four locations in the state. Both varieties are developments of the Tennessee Experiment Station.

Volstate produced 3.09 tons of hay and

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Roanoke variety is from North Carolina and can hardly be distinguished from Volstate. Its average yield was about one-third of a bushel per acre less.

Two early varieties, S-100 and C-101, show promise as seed beans. Both produce higher yields than Macoupin, a standard early variety in Tennessee, and mature seed a month earlier than Ogden or Volstate.

Cultivation

Farmers need not hesitate to use the rotary hoe, the spike-tooth harrow or the weeder on young soybean plants for fear of reducing yields, according to Iowa Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture agronomists.

These men base their conclusions on the artificial hail tests conducted on soybean plants for several years at the Iowa Station. These tests showed that damage to small plants, even removal of leaves and cutting down the stand, had little effect on yield unless damage was severe.

They say the use of these implements up to the time the plants are 4 to 5 inches tall likely will increase yields due to better control of weeds.

AS THE PRESS SEES IT

Caught Both Ways

The predicted slump in farm grain and oilseed prices wasn't long in arriving when the new crops started to come in. Just as soon as the first loads of soybeans were trucked to the elevators, the priced paid to farmers slumped as much as a dollar a bushel overnight. The grain handlers said they had no recourse, that the prices they paid were governed by the prices paid them for oil and meal.

That all sounds reasonable, and some slump was expected. However, there are many farmers with long memories who recall what happened during the 1946 bean harvest. At the start, there was still an OPA ceiling on the farm selling price of soybeans, and the majority of the crop was marketed at that ceiling. Then the OPA ceiling was removed completely, and the price at once shot up a dollar a bushel. Fortunes were made in one day.

The only way the farmer can keep from getting "the short end of the deal" is to provide himself with good storage facilities and hold his farm products until he feels the price is right. And there are weaknesses in that, too, when crop storage facilities are at record high prices, and he may need the cash to operate. Also, it's pretty hard to store a hog or steer that's finished and ready for market. — *Prairie Farmer.*

Agriculture Salesmen

A review of the farm market situation, both here and in Europe, compels us to make the observation that American farm business needs someone to properly present its case.

Such salesmen are needed both here and abroad. Irked by high prices, the American city consumer is inclined to blame the present high price of food wholly on the farmer. At the same time industry is doing a better job of presenting its claim for Marshall Plan dollars than is American agriculture. Farm organizations, farm papers, and everyone whose stake is in American farm business should give this subject serious thought.

We expect to do our part in supplying factual data to support the position of American agriculture because we believe it is generally well-founded. — *Monthly Farm Business Letter*, Walley Agricultural Service, Inc. (Reprinted by permission.)

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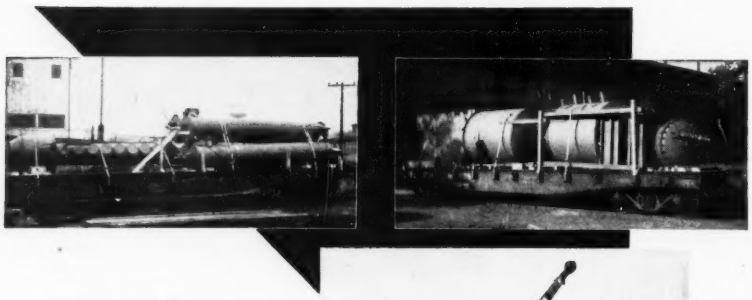
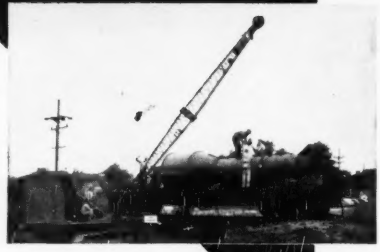


Above and to right are photos of the three flat cars comprising one complete 70 ton Anderson Solvent Extraction Unit as delivered, ready for installation.



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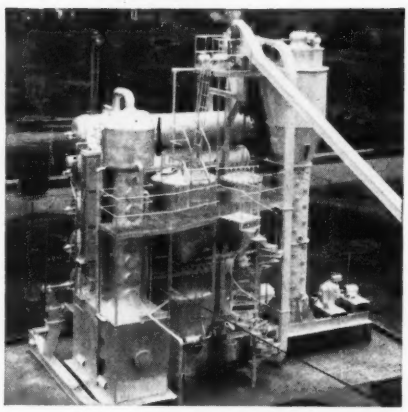
And that's not *all*—Anderson Solvent Extraction Units do not need a building. This saving, plus saving through pre-fabrication, gives an overall saving in installation cost of 80%. Let us tell you more about Anderson Solvent Extraction Units.



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ANDERSON EXPELLERS & SOLVENT EXTRACTION EQUIPMENT

—Photo by Taylorville Breeze-Courier

Many industries crown their queens annually, but soybeans have had no queen. To make up for lost time two were crowned during this fall's harvests. At left in the center you see Miss Carol Moore of Taylorville, Ill., who was crowned "Miss Soya" at the city's second annual soybean festival. Her attendants are: Betty Waters, first maid of honor on right,

—Photo by Soybean Digest

and Susanne Malhoit, second maid of honor on left. In the picture at right is Edith Harris, Ridgely, Tenn. She was crowned queen of the first national soybean festival and exposition held at Portageville, Mo. Prizes totaling $1,400 were awarded to the winners of the two events.

SOYBEAN FESTIVALS IN ILLINOIS, MISSOURI

The second annual Soybean Festival at Taylorville, Ill., held October 7 and 8 was successful and well attended in spite of a spell of rainy weather that hit on those dates. Taylorville and Christian County dispute with several other localities the title of Soybean Capital of the World.

The annual event is sponsored by the Taylorville Junior Chamber of Commerce. It included this year soybean and poultry exhibits, a Soybean Parade, crowning of "Miss Soya" as well as radio shows, band concerts and other entertainment.

Featured speaker was J. W. Calland, managing director of the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, Decatur, Ind. Paul H. Douglas, democratic candidate for U. S. Senator from Illinois and Edward A. Hayes, past commander of the American Legion, also appeared on the program.

Miss Carol Moore of Taylorville was crowned "Miss Soya" during the first evening program. Miss Betty Waters was named her first maid of honor and Miss Suzanne Malhoit second maid of honor. Contestants were chosen from each township in Christian County.

Over $600 in prizes to winners of the beauty event were contributed by local business men.

At Portageville, Mo.

The first annual National Soybean Festival and Exposition staged by the Junior Chamber of Commerce at Portageville, Mo., September 22-26, attracted a total of 10,000 to 15,000 people during the 4 days, the sponsors report.

Portageville is located in the Missouri Boot-heel, one of the nation's heaviest soybean-producing areas. The Jaycees there hope to develop the event into a truly national affair in years to come. The Chamber is a young organization with a large proportion of farmers. It is already laying plans for the 1949 event.

This year's festival included parades, exhibits, a beauty queen contest and kiddie parade as well as educational movies on soybeans and soy products and a talk by John Falloon, soil and crops specialist from the University of Missouri. In charge were Joe T. Stryker, general chairman and Joseph A. DeLisle, club president.

There were 14 exhibits of home and farm equipment sponsored by local merchants. In the parade were nine floats, six bands as well as numerous cars and trucks.

Miss Edith Harris, Ridgely, Tenn., won over 24 other beauties from five states to be named the first soybean queen. Second prize went to Frances Lee Oglesby, San Angelo, Texas; and third to Elizabeth Littleton, Lilbourn, Mo. They were awarded prizes of $500, $200 and $100 respectively.

Miss Harris, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Harris, Ridgely, Tenn., is a high school senior at Dyersburg, Tenn. Her father grows from 500 to 600 acres of soybeans annually in Lake County, Tenn., and is a member of the American Soybean Association.

The "Queen" was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Ridgely. She won a beauty contest earlier this year when she was crowned "Miss Dairyland" at a registered Jersey show at Yorkville, Tenn. She was to be a guest of honor at a Cairo, Ill., festival November 11.

Miss Harris says her favorite activities are sports, dancing and meeting people. She plans to specialize in piano and English at college, but says she will also work toward an MRS. degree.

The picture on the front cover is of Miss Harris combining Ralsoy beans with a 4-row self-propelled combine on the Albert Reis farm at Portageville, Mo.

—s b d—

IN CANADA

Soybeans may hold the answer to the butter shortage, in the opinion of Dr. G. P. McRostie, head of the field husbandry department at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

An increased acreage of soybeans in southwestern Ontario for vegetable oil to be manufactured into margarine would provide "a valuable supplement" to the dairy industry, he said.

"Soybean acreage in Ontario has increased from 400 to 500 percent in the past 10 years," he declared. "If assurance can be given of a good price, I am confident it could be increased still further."

Two large Toronto commercial firms were also "keenly interested" in developing oils from soybeans which could be adapted to the manufacture of margarine, said Dr. McRostie.

This field of Ogdens on Cypress Land Farms at Jaywye, Mo., was expected to go 50 bushels per acre. Note heavy mat of stalks and leaves returned to the land. There is a cypress tree or two in background. Tenant Arthur Condict drives the combine.

There's a SOYBEAN BOOM in the Missouri Boot-heel

By KENT PELLETT
Managing Editor, Soybean Digest

THINGS ARE BOOMING in the Missouri Boot-heel.

Down in the rich, flat black lands that lie back of the levees on the banks of "Ole Man River" planters in late October were busy picking the biggest cotton crop in their history. And they also were in the midst of combining their biggest soybean crop.

In 1947 the eight counties of southeast Missouri produced a total of 5.9 million bushels of soybeans, 2 million bushels more than were turned out by all the rest of the state. The U. S. Department of Agriculture predicts a whopping increase of 5 million bushels for Missouri this year. Probably the major share of this increase will take place in the Boot-heel.

The region was throbbing with activity the week Paul Hughes, American Soybean Association field service director, and I were there. Cotton fields were alive with pickers —white, black and Mexican—and the combines were rolling through the bean fields. During afternoons cotton and soybeans were trucked to oil mill, gin and elevator, with many women driving the trucks.

Left top, dumping soybeans from sacks at Missouri Soybean Co. elevator at Hayti, Mo.

Left, lower, Edith Harris, the soybean queen, atop a truckload of soybeans at the Swift & Co. mill at Portageville.

Stores in the little towns—there are no large ones in the Boot-heel—were staying open late at night. Gins and mills were often open all night to accommodate the truckers. Beans were being hauled to mills at New Madrid, Portageviillle, Kennett and to Tiptonville, Tenn. And much of the time all mills were full up with growers looking for a buyer for their beans.

The talk in town was all about soybeans and cotton. Nobody paid any attention to anything else while the harvest was on. Cotton pickers were getting high wages, from $3.50 to $5 a hundred pounds. They were paid daily and were spending their money freely.

Prosperity Flush

The region is old. New Madrid, St. Genevieve and Hayti are names to reckon with in the history books as they date back to Spanish and French explorers. But in farming enterprise this country is new and flushed with cotton and soybean prosperity. Here you find boom psychology, the urge to get ahead and take a chance that was typical of the West everywhere in America.

There is talk of fabulous yields of soybeans—fabulous at least to other sections. You hear 50 bushels an acre mentioned more often than not. And we were told of one measured 60-bushel yield of S-100, on Trailback Plantation at Essex.

More cautious growers and plant breed-

ers are inclined to discount such yields. Paul Hutchins, plant breeder for Deering Farms at Deering, Mo., who makes careful measurements in his test plots, believes most yields will not top 40 bushels. But it is true that the lands that lay level as a floor along the Mississippi from Sikeston south into Arkansas are tremendously rich and productive. It is likely that a yield contest there this year would have topped all records.

The size of operations in the Boot-heel startles anyone from country where farms are a few hundred acres in extent. Judge O. H. Acom has perhaps 25,000 acres in Pemiscot County, 10,000 of them in soybeans. This is perhaps the second largest soybean operation in the South. Cypress Land Farms contain 4,000 acres, 1,000 in soybean seed production. There are many such plantations. Actual farming is done by tenants who usually care for 100 to 160 acres.

Recent Swamp

It is hard to realize now that 25 years ago much of the Boot-heel was still a cypress swamp with piling and logging its main industries. Towns like Wardell, where Acom lives, were hunting and trapping centers. Trappers went into the swamps for raccoons, possums and muskrats. Sportsmen were also fond of fishing in the area.

Land sold for its timber value. The big cypress, oaks and maples were logged off and the land, then considered worthless, was allowed to go back to the government for taxes.

Since then it has been cleared and the land drained: and the planters have come in. The first ones got land for a song—from 50c to $1.50 an acre. They faced two problems in drainage, keeping the Mississippi from overflowing their land, and channeling off the local rainfall.

Cotton of course was the first love here, and still is. This area leads the U. S. in cotton production. Little River Township in Pemiscot County is said to produce more cotton per acre than any similar acreage in the nation.

But the soybean has come in to stay the past few years. Planters know they can no longer afford to place all their chips on one crop. With big cotton crops they are worried about markets. Cotton is still a hand-labor crop, and much of the labor has left the land. Even by importing Mexicans, planters still had trouble in getting all the cotton out of the fields this year. Labor and other costs of production have risen steeply. It is being said that many cotton growers will not break even this year, in spite of the large yield.

So soybeans look good with their comparatively low labor costs. Combines are fairly plentiful in the Boot-heel, and there is considerable custom combining. Nearly all soybeans move direct to market. That puts cash money in folks' pockets in the fall.

Soybeans have mostly come into the district in the past few years. Prior to Pearl Harbor there were less than a million bushels produced there compared with the 5.9 million bushels in 1947. But before they were grown commercially they were widely planted in cornfields, mostly to be pastured after the corn was picked and then turned under as a soil improving crop.

Soybeans are still being grown in Boot-heel cornfields, 200,000 acres of them yearly. Southeast Missouri soils seem peculiarly adapted to this combination. Their great depth and the plentiful soil moisture tends to overcome the competition between the two crops. Late soybean varieties are used. They ripen after the corn has made its heaviest draft on the soil. Cotton grown the year following the corn-soybean combination benefits from the addition of nitrogen by the soybeans.

Of late years growers combine the soybeans in the cornfields after the corn is picked. They often turn out 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

The Boot-heel of Missouri and the corresponding Delta section of Arkansas are unique in that the two leading crops grown there—cotton and soybeans—are both oilseeds. A third crop is alfalfa, also high in protein. A number of alfalfa

(Continued on page 24)

At right top, men are unloading soybeans from truck to be blown into bin at Netherlands, Mo.

Second from top, Al Cravens, manager of Missouri Soybean Co. elevator at Hayti, and Lyman Reed, a director.

Second from bottom, worker sacks soybean seed in warehouse on Cypress Land Farms.

Below, some of the Portageville, Mo., Jaycees who staged the recent successful soybean festival there. *Left to right*, Orell Harris, Elza E. Lester, Paul Combs, Lee Mosby, Chubby Fuller and Gene Recker. Joseph A. DeLisle, Jaycee president, is seated in center.

—All Photos by Soybean Digest

Early Experiences with the Soybean

By DAVID FAIRCHILD

Senior Agricultural Explorer, Retired

The author collects palm seeds for the Fairchild Tropical Garden of South Florida.

IT WAS NOT UNTIL 1897 that I first saw soybeans growing. This was in Maryland. Although I had made my first trip around the world and visited Australia I had not been on the continent of Asia or to Japan.*

I found my friend Merton B. Waite had been trying to grow soybeans on his farm outside Washington, but with little success. They had been sent in by some American consul or missionary I believe. At about the same time Dr. George T. Moore in working on the root nodules of leguminous plants had discovered that the nodules contained bacteria. Waite and I talked over the matter of the failure of his soybeans and wondered if they might require special bacteria, so I wrote out to Japan and imported several pounds of soil from a soybean field.

We made a little experiment, planting alternate rows of soybeans with and without the addition of this Tokyo soil. The effect of the imported soil was immediately apparent as the plants grown in it made a far better growth and had their roots covered with bacterial nodules, whereas the control were practically without any.

Photographs had not yet come into any general use as records of agricultural experiments, but Waite had taken up photography as a hobby and made excellent photographs with his stand camera. So at harvest time he pulled up an equal number of soybean plants from the soil-treated rows and from the controls, and the only photographic record in existence of this little experiment (the first of its kind, I suppose, in the world) is this negative taken by Waite in the autumn of 1897.

Although these experiments did not at the time lead to more extensive trials, they indicate the awakening of our interest in soybeans.

In that fall of 1897 it was my privilege to organize the office of plant introduction in the Department of Agriculture. We began introducing a great number of different kinds of plants, among them, as I see from our inventories printed at the time, occasional small collections of soybeans from China and Japan. They were obtained mostly through correspondence with missionaries and consuls stationed there.

At that time the Department had no testing ground near Washington where we could grow miscellaneous vegetables, including these soybean collections. It was not until several years had passed that facilities were provided on the so-called "Potomac Flats" and James H. Beattie, an enthusiastic young horticulturist, took over the planting of our introduced seeds.

The soybeans did well and Beattie soon had on his hands a quantity of seeds. But we didn't know just what to do with these strange beans. When cooked in the way other beans were prepared they had a strange flavor that nobody seemed to like. I do not think the brilliant, green-seeded kind called Hatasoya was among these first varieties that Beattie experimented with or we might have discovered that one, at least, was delicious.

We were a very small group of young fellows, and though we worked all day and far into the night we could not seem to keep up with the deluge of new seeds our correspondents flooded us with. For a number of years soybeans were just planted and replanted on the Flats.

It was not, I think, until the office of forage crop investigations was organized and C. V. Piper took charge that the soybean as a forage crop attracted attention and Beattie's experiments came to be looked upon as important. We planted larger patches of soybeans on a tract of land near Bethesda, Md., put at our disposal by Leigh Hunt, who had spent years in Korea and was interested in Oriental things.

Bean Picker

And then we ran into the difficulty of harvesting the soybeans. P. H. Dorsett of the office, one of the most ingenious and most indefatigable workers I have ever known, and his friend Rankin, who was running the little experimental farm, put their heads together and adapted a bean picker then in use—in California I think—and discovered that it was perfectly possible to harvest soybeans mechanically.

*Foot Note:
I see by the article in the Digest for Jan. 1945 by W. L. Burlison, that Dr. Hopkins of the Illinois State Experiment Station wrote and published a bulletin on the composition and digestibility of various ensilage crops and in it mentioned the soybean. This was in April 1896. In 1897 the University issued a circular on "The Cowpea and Soybean." There followed almost twenty years of research before anything much was published on the soybean. Not years but decades are required to change from one crop to another.—D. F.

These two discoveries: the botanical one that the plants had to be inoculated, and the practical one that showed they could be harvested, may not be considered now to have been real contributions. But we thought then that they were and we began the introduction of soybean varieties on a larger scale.

I went out exploring again and my travels with Mr. Lathrop this time took me into the soybean fields of Japan. The tremendous importance of the crop as I saw it there made a great impression on me. Also the almost universal use of soy sauce, which Americans were just beginning to appreciate, fixed my interest.

One evening as I was squatting on the floor in the home of Tsuboi, the bamboo expert, my host ordered a glass of milk to drink before he went to bed.

"I have never learned to like it," he said, "but I think it must be good, for the Americans are great milk drinkers and are very strong people. So I take a glass of it every night. We had a great time, my neighbors and I, learning how to milk our work cows, but I don't think any of my friends learned to like cow's milk. In North Japan, Saporo, the farmers are adopting American methods and introducing milch cattle I understand."

I often think of this conversation when I drink a glass of soybean acidophilus milk for breakfast in my home in Florida, the invention of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, who invented corn flakes.

And, as Dr. Barchette, long-time councilor of legation in Pekin remarked when my chief asked him about the dairies of China: "Well, you know, the only milk sold in China is human milk."

Dr. Yamei Kin, an extraordinary Chinese woman whose acquaintance I had made on the boat returning from Japan, made a visit to Washington and captivated us all by her enthusiasm over soybeans. She introduced us to "tofu," a delicate cheese which has not even yet attracted the attention it deserves from the American public.

In 1903 A. J. Pieters came to me one day and told me of an amazing young Hollander who had been a gardener of the great geneticist, Hugo de Vries. He was then on his way back from a trip on foot to Mexico, and I wired him to come to Washington. For 13 years, as agricultural explorer of our office, Frank N. Meyer tramped from village to village over much of China. He gathered soybeans whenever he saw them, for he felt it was important to secure all the local varieties he could for our plant breeders before they should have disappeared as the result of the spread of standard varieties he thought was bound to come.

The importance of getting as many as possible of these local variations, or mutations, led to two later expeditions by P. H. Dorsett and his son, Jim, and by W. J. Morse. These later expeditions brought in well over a thousand varieties and these, or selections from them, form, I believe, the basis of the very extensive soybean breeding that has been done by the various plant breeders of America.

The history of the introduction and development of the soybean in America deserves a book, and I trust my friend Morse may write one.

Soybeans seem to contain most remarkable substances out of which the discoveries of the food chemists and the ingenuity of the inventors who follow them may change enormously the diets of human beings. It seems to me that the soybean is destined to have a far greater future than has yet been supposed, not only in the United States but in the vast regions of all the Americas and in the Orient as well.—"The Kampong," Coconut Grove, Fla.

You see the results of perhaps the first experiment in the world comparing inoculated with uninoculated soybeans. David Fairchild and Merton B. Waite performed it 51 years ago. Inoculated soil from Japan was imported for the experiment.

FORMER PEORIA LAB DIRECTOR PASSES

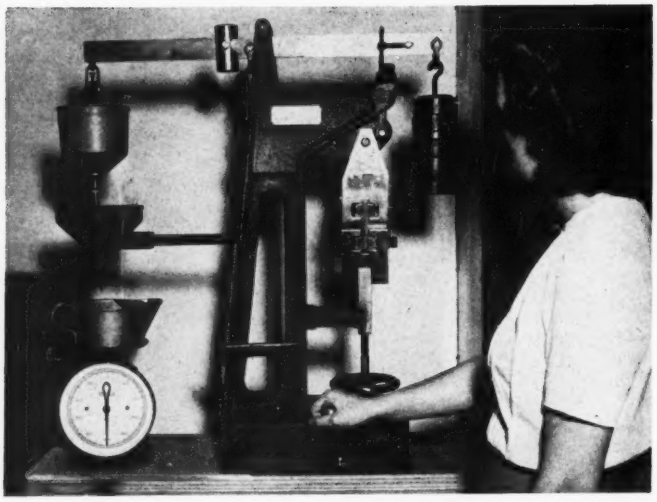
H. T. HERRICK

Horace Terhune Herrick, one of the country's leading authorities on the industrial utilization of agricultural commodities, and special assistant since January 1, 1946, to the chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, died at his home in Washington, D. C., October 7th. He was 61 years old.

Mr. Herrick had been connected with chemical research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture for nearly a quarter of a century. He started the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry's fermentation work which grew and expanded with the years until it was in a position to render valuable aid in the early stages of the commercial development of penicillin.

From 1938-42 he was assistant chief of the Bureau in charge of the planning, construction, and staffing of the four Regional Research Laboratories. He was director of the Northern Regional Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., from 1942-46.

Under the leadership of the late Dr. Henry G. Knight, Mr. Herrick did outstanding work in the planning, building, equipping, and staffing of the four Regional Research Laboratories which were authorized by Congress in 1938 to search for new and wider industrial outlets and markets for farm crops. He, along with Dr. W. W. Skinner, and the late Dr. F. P. Veitch, was among the first in the Department to advocate the "chemurgic" or industrial use of farm products. They were early advocates of the pilot-plant or semi-commercial scale type of research which has proved so profitable in the four laboratories. As a result of their vision and planning, one third of the entire space in each of these large research centers is now devoted to pilot-plant investigations.



—BAIC photo

Lady at the Northern Laboratory operates an automatic plywood tester for determining tension sheer values.

USAGE OF SOYBEAN and PHENOLIC GLUES

in the softwood plywood industry

By GLEN E. BABCOCK and JOHN C. COWAN

Northern Regional Research Laboratory[2]
Peoria, Ill.

I. History of Soybean Glues

SOYBEAN MEAL glues were introduced to the plywood industry about 1923. Imported press cake was processed in this country and sold principally to the Douglas fir plywood plants in the Pacific Northwest. This glue presented new spreading and pressing problems because it had low initial adhesiveness and high water content. By 1928 glue spreaders were adapted to the more viscous type of glue and soybean meal glues had become the major factor in the production of interior grade Douglas fir plywood.

I. F. Laucks and his associates did much of the pioneer work on formulation and evaluation and obtained several patents covering this type glue. The plywood was made by clamping the spread veneer for a period of about 6 hours at room temperature to allow the glue to set. Soybean meal glue in the decade starting about 1929 became the cheapest and most widely used adhesive for softwood plywood (1).

II. Shift in Wartime Uses

Synthetic resin adhesives were introduced in this country about 1936. Most of these resins required the simultaneous use of heat and pressure to cure the glue in the panel. The number of hot presses in use in this country increased from 10 in 1935 to more than 200 in 1942. The phenolic resin adhesives, especially, gave excellent weathering resistance to the finished panel and enabled plywood to enter many new fields. The war created an even greater demand for waterproof plywood. Interior parts of ships, PT boats, jungle barracks, hospitals, and waterproof shipping cases capable of being thrown overboard on beachheads were some of the uses which required large quantities of waterproof plywood.

During the last 4 months of 1941 approximately 2 million pounds of phenolic resin glue was used for plywood; whereas, 15.5 million pounds of soybean adhesive was used[1]. This high consumption of glue by the plywood industry came as a result of our rearming, the war in Europe, and building in this country. If these figures are projected to an annual basis, approximately 6 million pounds of phenolic resin and 45 million pounds of soybean glue were used. However, in the first year after our entry into war, the phenolic glues made a phenomenal expansion, their use increasing to more than 17 million pounds. During the same period, the use of soybean adhesives dropped to 37 million pounds. This change came almost directly as a result of war demands for waterproof grades. This trend of increase for phenolic resin glues and decrease for soybean glues continued at a less phenomenal rate for the remainder of the war. Phenolic glues reached a war peak of consumption in 1944 of 23 million pounds; whereas, soybean glues dropped in 1945 to 22 million pounds.

Since the war, soybean glues have regained a small portion of their former utilization. However, phenolics have continued their increases, with a total consumption of 36 million pounds as compared with 25 million pounds for soybean glues in 1947. Information for 1948 indicates that the phenolic resin use is increasing. Again, the demand for waterproof glue is the cause for the popularity of the phenolic glues; indeed, in 1947 waterproof plywood production amounted to 35 percent of the total whereas in 1942 it was only 15 percent.

III. Chemistry and Reason for Shift

Soybean glues give good mechanical bonds and are sufficiently water resistant for uses where high humidity or outdoor weathering are not encountered. They may be either hot or cold pressed and can be used by practically all mills. The plywood delaminates under prolonged humid conditions partly because of the growth of microorganisms on the glue line and partly because of poor adhesion of moist protein. However, for uses not requiring resistance to outdoor weathering conditions, soybeans continue to give a good, economical general purpose glue.

Phenolic resin glues give an excellent bond which is said to be more resistant to weathering than the wood itself but at a glue line cost of about double that of a similar soybean glued panel. This increases the cost of the finished plywood only about 10 percent. Phenolic resins require a hot press to cure the glue and consequently are not used by the smaller mills.

The reaction of phenol with formaldehyde, using alkaline catalysts, is known to go through several stages. First, an initial condensation occurs which contains mainly methylol phenols such as O-methylol phenol, OH—CH_2OH or O-hydroxy benzyl alcohol. After the reaction proceeds for a time, a soluble polymer is formed. If heat is used, the

[1]Soybean adhesives are apparently reported on a dry basis, whereas phenolic adhesives are reported on a wet basis. This difference accounts for the apparent large quantity of phenolic adhesive supplying only 35 percent of the total production of plywood in 1947. (See next paragraph.)

[2]One of the laboratories of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

polymer soon becomes three dimensional and it is insoluble in organic solvents and very resistant to water and alkali. In plywood glues, the phenolic resins appear to react with groups present in the wood itself and when the plywood is cured in the press, the glue molecules became three dimensional rather than linear or branched. With soybean-meal adhesives, a similar physical picture probably results but the character of the bonds is apparently different from that of the phenolic glues. Water is able to break the bonds between the wood and glue as well as soften the glue line itself.

The resorcinol resins and melamine resins find limited use in specialized cases but their high cost precludes their general use. Resorcinol glues are used primarily where a waterproof bond is desired without heat curing.

IV. Recent Developments

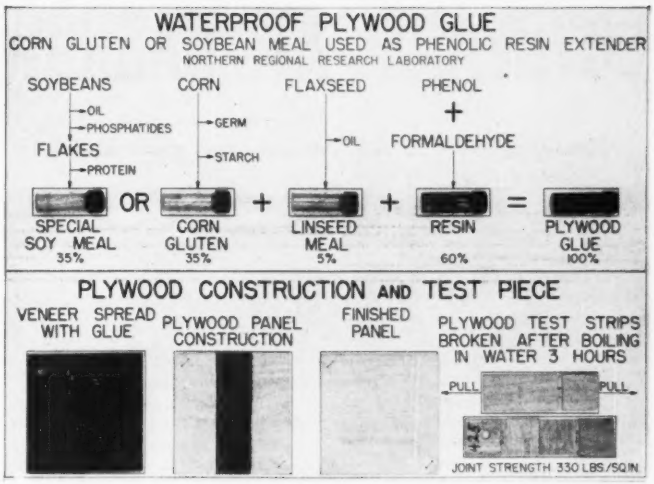
During the war, the staff of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory was informed of this trend from soybean to phenolic glues in the plywood industry. Dr. Allan K. Smith and one of the authors immediately undertook work which sought a method of using soybean meals for waterproof plywood. The Laboratory worked on the combination of phenolic resins and soybean meals in an effort to lower the cost of a waterproof glue bond. It was found that up to 40 percent of the phenolic resin in a glue could be replaced by the residue from soybean protein manufacture or with soybean flour and the resulting bond would still be waterproof as measured by standard test procedures. This process has been adopted by one hardwood plywood mill with good results (3,4).

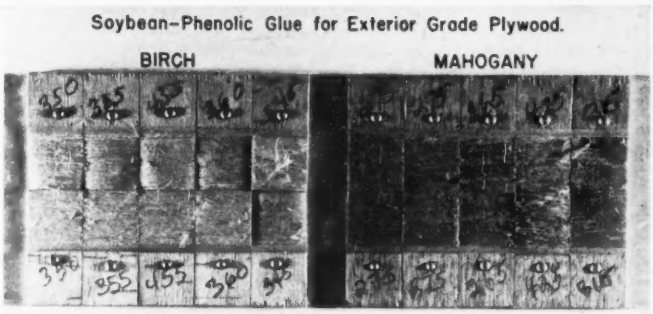
Recently the no-clamp process has been developed. It consists of using a stiffer, higher-solids, soybean glue, hydraulic pressing the spread panels without the use of heat for the time to set the glue sufficiently to remove the thick stack of panels without delaminating, and storing the panels for the time necessary to set the glue. This does away with the labor consuming process of handling the tremendous weight of clamps used in the conventional cold process and is said to lower the cost of soybean-glued plywood (5).

Recent work indicates that by using specially prepared solvent-extracted soybean flours a considerable increase in the water resistance of a soybean glued panel can be achieved.

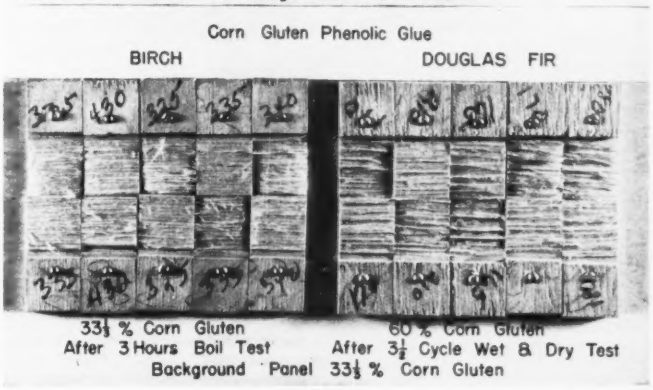
V. Present Situation in Plywood Industry

The plywood mills of the Pacific Northwest produce about two-thirds of the nation's plywood. The capacity is being currently increased about one-third. The estimated 1948 production is 2.1 billion board feet. This is expected to rise to 2.7 billion feet in 1949 and to 3 billion feet in 1950. Many new uses of interest to the farmer, such as silos, barns, hog houses, and grain bins await increased production. Current consumption of soybean glue is said to be at a rate of 25 million pounds per year. Increase of this figure in the future depends a great deal on the success of current research in soybean glues.





Plywood test pieces prepared with glue composed of one part soybean meal and two parts phenolic resin.
Tensile tests made after boiling in water for 3 hours.



However, it appears that the plywood industry will continue for some time to use phenolic resin glues containing only cellulosic fillers for waterproof plywood. Unsatisfactory experience with phenolic glues extended with certain animal proteins is, in part, responsible for a reluctance to consider seriously other fillers.

Also, the use of other fillers, such as

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SOYBEANS AT HARROW

Breeding Work at the Ontario Experiment Station

By C. W. Owen

Assistant, Forage Crops

For several years previous to 1941 the acreage devoted to soybeans in Ontario ranged from 8 to 10 thousand acres annually. In 1941 the acreage increased to 40,000 acres and has been above this figure ever since, the largest acreage of 59,200 being recorded in 1946. An increasing number of soybean growers who are becoming familiar with this crop further expanded acreage for 1948.

In Ontario, while soybeans are grown over a wide range of districts, the main production area lies south of a line drawn between the cities of Hamilton and Sarnia. In this territory 94 percent of the Ontario acreage is grown. Within this southern Ontario district 88 percent of the acreage is found in the counties of Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex, Elgin and Norfolk. The counties of Essex and Kent grew some 32,000 acres in 1947.

The Dominion Experimental Station at Harrow is located in Essex county where soybean testing work has been underway since the early 20's. In the earlier experiments soybean variety testing and cultural studies initiated the preliminary work. Later, a breeding program directed efforts toward producing better varieties for the district was added. This is the main part of the present work. From the beginning all varieties produced by experiment stations both in Canada and the United States which appeared to offer any possible value for this district have been obtained and tested. Many of these proved to be unadapted to Ontario conditions but a few were found to have value. These are being used by growers where conditions are suitable.

At the time when the early tests were being conducted some selection work was done with a mixed variety named A.K. This work resulted in the selection of a strain from this variety which was released under the name A. K. (Harrow). While it is a full-season variety for this district A.K. (Harrow) has been a reliable variety and has found favor with many growers in Essex and Kent Counties where it can be matured.

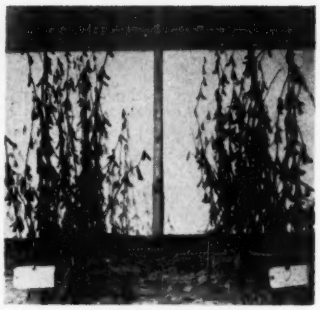
The work of hybridizing between varieties from which the present breeding program has developed began in 1931. Since that time one new variety, Harman, has been released. This variety matures about a week earlier than A.K. (Harrow) and therefore, may be grown over a wider section of the district. The acreage devoted to Harman was quite extensive in 1947.

In 1948 a new variety, Harly, is being released. It will find a place in the shorter season sections where it will compare approximately with the Mandarin (Ottawa) variety. This strain of Mandarin was developed by the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and so is early-maturing when grown in this district. Several other promising strains are in the tests at present and some of these will undoubtedly prove to be useful varieties in the future.

Since the Harrow Station is located in the longest-season part of the province and much of the material from the breeding program is of an earlier maturing type it was found that tests of this material at Harrow were not truly representative. In order to overcome this handicap a series of small tests, which include the most promising strains, have been located at several points in the district. These tests include two regional tests in Essex County, two in Kent County and three in Middlesex County. Much valuable information has been obtained from these tests since they not only give the reactions of new strains to different climatic conditions but also to different soils in districts where these strains will eventually be useful as varieties.

Other studies at Harrow have included rates and methods of planting, tests for hay and seed and dates of planting. Seed supplies of foundation stock seed of the varieties developed at the Station are also maintained as a basis of pure seed of these varieties.

In 1941, when the acreage quadrupled due to the urgent demand for vegetable oil and protein brought about by war conditions, this Station was in a favored position by having information available on all varieties with possible adaptation to the district and also in having varieties developed or sufficiently along in the process to be of immediate value in this time of need. With the new material presently becoming available a greater amount of assistance to furthering the soybean crop in southwestern Ontario is anticipated. Helpful advice to soybean growers in all phases of soybean production is available at any time.



Two promising new strains at Harrow.

by new strain (right) over variety (left). Early maturity and strength of stalk exhibited.

HOW TO INTRODUCE NEW SOY VARIETIES

In keeping with recommendations of the soybean variety committee which met at Urbana, Ill., September 19, 1947, and September 20, 1948, samples of seed of a new soybean variety, ready to be introduced for distribution, may be submitted to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for planting in the uniform nursery trials, states the Department. A statement of the origin and characteristics of the variety should be submitted with the seed. The Department advises against submitting samples and information unless the characteristics are fixed and the seed is ready for distribution.

The plants grown in the uniform nursery trials will be observed by the soybean variety committee. The committee consists of two representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, one representative of the state experiment stations, and two representatives of the American Seed Trade Association. The committee will make recommendations as to whether the seed shall be recognized as a new variety and whether the variety name shall be recognized in the administration of the Federal Seed Act.

The committee will not consider any merits of the variety, such as yield and quality. Further information may be obtained by writing to W. A. Davidson, chief, seed act division, grain branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

ASA SPEAKERS AVAILABLE FOR PROGRAMS

The American Soybean Association will be glad to furnish speakers to appear on farm audience programs this fall and winter as part of its educational work on soybeans, Geo. M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer of the Association, has announced.

Paul C. Hughes, Association field service director, and other members of the Association will be available for talks at group meetings of producers and others interested in soybeans. Such talks will include short explanations of the aims of the Association and its promotional program.

The Association has three films available for use on such programs. Mr. Hughes will take them with him to meetings.

Movies

The films are:

The Soybean Story. Produced by Allis-Chalmers Co., with the cooperation of J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist, University of Illinois. A 25-minute, 16-mm. sound and color film that tells the story of soybean production, harvesting and usage with special emphasis on the commercial possibilities of the crop. You are taken to Midwest farms where soybeans are produced as well as to modern research laboratories where new uses for soy products are devised.

Beans of Bounty. Produced by Victory Mills, Ltd., Toronto. A 20-minute sound and color film. The audience is taken to farms in Ontario where the value of feeds containing soy products is illustrated. From there, the camera focuses on research under way at the Agricultural College and the experiment station to develop suitable soybean varieties. By means of animation, Canadian production and consumption of edible oils are shown. Final scenes show harvesting and explain why Ontario farmers are growing more and more soybeans. This film is staged in Canada, but most of the points made are applicable to the U. S.

Progress in Products. A 25-minute 16-mm. sound film produced by the American Soybean Association and the National Cotton Council of America. The film portrays production methods of modern industry and their effects on world civilization. The part agriculture plays in industry and the way in which a new industry helps other industries by broadening existing markets and creating new ones, is portrayed by the story of the manufacture of a modern food, Margarine.

All of these films may be shown in the same program without serious duplication.

The finance program of the Association went into high gear in October with the collection of 20 cents per hundred bushels of soybeans from producers through elevators that had signed up with the program.

Most of signing elevators this year are in Illinois and Ohio; but the program will be gradually extended to cover the rest of the soy belt.

—s b d—

STALEY PROMOTION

James W. Moore has been promoted to divisional supervisor of the oil sales division of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill. In announcing the appointment, M. J. Longbons, oil sales manager, said the move is part of a program to extend the sales service of the division.

Much of Moore's work will be with Staley brokers in the sale of edible and industrial oil refinery products. It will also include introduction of new products and extension of the sales activity of the company's field organization.

Moore has been with Staley's since 1941, for the past two years having had charge of the Illinois-Indiana territory for the industrial sales division.

—s b d—

CHEMURGIC MEETING

Special studies of five farm crops which are becoming increasingly used for industrial raw materials have been authorized by the National Farm Chemurgic Council for presentation at its 1949 national conference to be held March 30 through April 1, in Memphis, Tenn.

The special reports will be made on cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sweet potatoes, and trees.

R. G. BRIERLEY

TO EUROPE FOR A-D-M

R. G. Brierley, assistant vice president, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, left New York November 7 by American Airlines to fly direct to Frankfurt, Germany, for a study of the soy flour situation in Europe.

He will also visit France, Belgium, Holland and England, and plans to bring back for the industry first-hand reports on soy product utilization in Europe. He will check on markets and future sales possibilities of soy products abroad.

Brierley, who has been with A-D-M since 1942, was elected assistant vice president October 13 of this year.

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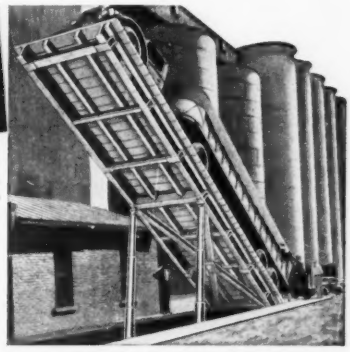

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20 or More Years in the Soy Industry--

OLDTIMERS

Recently Dr. W. J. Morse, principal agronomist, USDA Bureau of Plant Industry, had occasion to go over his old soybean letter files at Beltsville. He became interested in the number of men identified with the soybean industry 20 or more years ago. To preserve such a list he had the names copied down as a sort of future historical record.

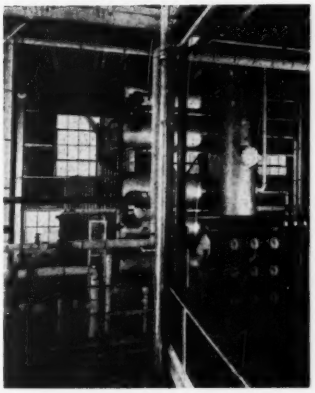
"Bill" Morse, who himself has devoted 40 years to soybean development, knows that the list is incomplete and doubtless contains some errors. But it is sufficiently revealing to justify publication. The *Digest* editors will welcome suggestions for additions or corrections.

Name	*Concern*	*Place*
Albertz, H. W.	Wis. Br. Exp. St.	Hancock, Wis.
*Allen, Ralph	Grower	Delhaven, Ill.
*Archer Shreve	Archer-Daniels Midland	Minneapolis, Minn.
†Arny, A. C.	Minn. Exp. Sta.	St. Paul
*Atwood, H. G.	Allied Mills	Chicago
*Ayers, W. E.	Delta Exp. Station	Stoneville, Miss.
†Bailey, L. H.	U.S.D.A.	Washington, D.C.
†Ball, C. R.	U.S.D.A.	Washington, D.C.
Banks, G. H.	Agronomist	Wardell, Mo.
Barr, J. E.	U.S.D.A.	Washington, D.C.
Beeson, K. E.	Ind. Exp. Sta.	Lafayette, Ind.
*Bledsoe, F. P.	Ga. Exp. Sta.	Experiment, Ga.
†Borst, H. L.	Ohio State Univ.	Columbus
Bradley, I. C.	Allied Mills	Taylorville, Ill.
Bralliar, Floyd	Madison Foods	Madison Col., Tenn.
Breeden, E. V.	County Agent	Gordonsville, Va.
Briggs, G. M.	Wis. Exp. Sta.	Madison
*Brooks, W. P.	Mass. Exp. Sta.	Amherst
Brown, L. C.	Grower	LaGrange, Ill.
Burlison, W. L.	Univ. of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.
Caldwell, Roy	Grower	Camden, Ind.
Campbell, G. F.	Conn. Exp. Sta.	New Haven, Conn.
Carroll, W. E.	Ill. Exp. Sta.	Urbana, Ill.
*Carver, G. W.	Tuskegee Inst.	Tuskegee, Ala.
†Cauthen, E. F.	Ala. Exp. Sta.	Auburn, Ala.
*Clapp, H. S.	Grower	Accotink, Va.
†Clinton, G. P.	Conn. Exp. Sta.	New Haven, Conn.
Cooke, R. P.	James City Co. Sta.	Williamsburg, Va.
*Cook, G. H.	N. J. Exp. Sta.	New Brunswick, N. J.
Coots, C. C.	Grower	Havana, Ill.
†Cottrell, H. M.	Kan. Exp. Sta.	Manhattan, Kans.
†Cox, H. R.	N. J. Exp. Sta.	New Brunswick
Cromer, C. O.	Pa.. Exp. Sta.	State College, Pa.
Cutler, G. H.	Ind. Exp. Sta.	Lafayette, Ind.
Davis, Russel	Grower	Clayton, Ill.
†Delwiche, E. J.	Wis. Exp. Sta.	Madison, Wis.
Deming, M. F.	Food Processor	Tappan, N. Y.
Dickey, J. B. R.	Pa. Exp. Sta.	State College, Pa.
†Dodson, W. R.	La. Exp. Sta.	Baton Rouge, La.
Durkee, M. M.	A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.	Decatur, Ill.
Dyas, E. S.	Iowa State Coll.	Ames, Iowa
†Dynes, O. W.	Tenn. Exp. Sta.	Knoxville, Tenn.
*East, Russell G.	Pennsylvania Railway	Richmond, Ind
Eastman, W. H.	General Mills, Inc.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Edmondson, J. B.	Grower	Danville, Ind.
Eisenschiml, Otto	Processor	Chicago Heights
Etheridge, W. C.	Mo. Exp. Sta.	Columbia, Mo.
*Evans, E. E.	Grower, Breeder	West Branch, Mich.
*Evvard, J. M.	Iowa State College	Ames, Iowa
*Fain, J. R.	Ga. Coll. of Agr.	Athens, Ga.
†Fairchild, David	U.S.D.A.	Coconut Grove, Fla.
Flumerfelt, Walter	General Mills, Inc.	Minneapolis
*Ford, Henry	Ford Motor Co.	Dearborn, Mich.
Fouts, Finis	Grower	Lincoln, Ind.
Fouts, Noah	Grower	Camden, Ind.
Fouts, Taylor	Grower	Camden, Ind.
Funk, Eugene, Jr.	Funk Bros. Seed Co.	Bloomington, Ill.
*Funk, Eugene, Sr.	Processor, seedsman	Bloomington, Ill.
*Galley, H. W.	A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.	Decatur, Ill.
Garber, R. J.	W. Va. Exp. Sta.	Morgantown, W. Va.
Gardner, H. A.	U.S. Paint Mfrs. Assoc	Washington, D.C.
Garwood, F. S.	Grower	Stonington, Ill.
*Georgeson, C. C.	Kan. Exp. Sta.	Manhattan, Kans.
Godchaux, Walter	Godchaux Sugars, Inc.	New Orleans, La.
†Grantham, A. E.	Del. Exp. Sta.	Newark, Del.
Gray, John P.	La. Exp. Sta.	Baton Rouge, La.
Griesenauer, P. M.	Grower	Williamsburg, Va.
Hackleman, J. C.	Ill. Exp. Sta.	Urbana, Ill.
Hall, E. E.	Pee Dee Exp. Sta.	Florence, S. C.
*Hartwell, B. L.	R. I. Exp. Sta.	Kingston, R. I.
Hartz, Jacob	Seedsman, Grower	Stuttgart, Ark.
Hayward, J. W.	Archer-Daniels-Midland	Minneapolis, Minn.
Hayes, H. K.	Minn. Exp. Sta.	St. Paul, Minn.
*Hays, W. M.	Minn. Exp. Sta.	St. Paul, Minn.
Helm, C. A.	Mo. Exp. Sta.	Columbia, Mo.
*Herman, V. R.	N. C. Exp. Sta.	Raleigh, N. C.
Hodgson, R. E.	SE Exp. Sta.	Waseca, Minn.
Horvath, A. A.	Princeton Univ.	Princeton, N. J.
†Hughes, H. D.	Iowa Exp. Sta.	Ames, Iowa
†Hulbert, A. W.	Idaho Exp. Sta.	Moscow, Idaho
†Hume, A. N.	S. D. Exp. Sta.	Brookings, S. D.
Hurrelbrink, Frank	Grower	Taylorville, Ill.
Hutcheson, T. B.	Va. Exp. Sta.	Blacksburg, Va.
*Jenkins, E. H.	Conn. Exp. Sta.	New Haven, Conn.
†Jenkins, J. M.	Rice Station	Crowley, La.
Jones, D. Breese	U.S.D.A.	Beltsville, Md.
Johnson, E. F.	Louisville Soybean Pro. Co.	Louisville, Ky.
*Johnson, Elmer	Grower	Stryker, Ohio
Keim, F. D.	Nebr. Exp. Sta.	Lincoln, Nebr.
*Kellogg, J. H.	Battle Creek Sanitarium	Battle Creek, Mich.
Kenney, Ralph	Ky. Exp. Sta.	Lexington
Kezer, Alvin	Colo. Exp. Sta.	Ft. Collins
Kisselbach, T. A.	Nebr. Exp. Sta.	Lincoln, Nebr.
*King, B. M.	Mo. Exp. Sta.	Columbia, Mo.
King, Perry	Grower	Columbus, Ind.
Kinney, E. J.	Ky. Exp. Sta.	Lexington, Ky.
Kishlar, L. M.	Ralston-Purina Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
Latham, F. P.	Grower	Belhaven, N. C.
Laucks, I. F.	I. F. Laucks, Inc.	Seattle, Wash.
Laude, H. H.	Kans. Exp. Sta.	Manhattan, Kans.
†LeClerc, J. A.	U.S.D.A.	Washington, D. C.
Lehman, S. G.	N.C. Exp. Sta.	Raleigh, N. C.
Leith, B. D.	Wis. Exp. Sta.	Madison, Wis.
†Lindsey, J. B.	Mass. Exp. Sta.	Amherst, Mass.
†Lipman, J. G.	N. J. Exp. Sta.	New Brunswick, N. J
Looney, C. S.	Grower	Winchester, Tenn.
McClelland, C. K.	Miss. State College	Starkville, Miss.
McIlroy, G. G.	Grower	Irwin, Ohio
McIlvaine, T. C.	W. Va. Exp. Sta.	Morgantown
McLaughlin, W. W	Grower-Farmer Magt.	Decatur, Ill.
*McQueen, Jacob	Grower	Baltic, Ohio
Megee, C. R.	Mich. Exp. Sta.	East Lansing, Mich.
*Meharry, Charles	Grower	Attica, Ind.
Mendel, L. D.	Yale University	New Haven, Conn.
*Metzger, J. E.	Md. Exp. Sta.	College Park, Md.
Miller, Harry W.	Inter. Nut. Lab.	Mount Vernon, Ohio
Mitchell, G. A.	Grower	Vineland, N. J.
*Monier, Roy	Grower	Carrollton, Mo.
†Mooers, C. A.	Tenn. Exp. Sta.	Knoxville, Tenn.
*Moore, R. A.	Wis. Exp. Sta.	Madison, Wis.
Morse, W. J.	U.S. Dept. Agric.	Beltsville, Md.
Mulvey, R. R.	Ind. Exp. Sta.	Lafayette, Ind.
†Nemzek, L. P.	Lucas Paint Co.	Gibbsboro, N. J.
Newton, C. B.	Bowling Green	Bowling Green, Ohio
*Nielson, James	N. J. Exp. Sta.	New Brunswick, N. J
Nolin, W. T.	Grower	Hamburg, La.
*Ogden, H. P.	Tenn. Exp. Sta.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Odland, T. E.	R. I. Exp. Sta.	Kingston, R. I.
*Osborne, T. B.	Conn. Exp. Sta.	New Haven, Conn.
†Ostrander, W. A.	Ind. Exp. Sta.	Lafayette, Ind.
Owen, F. V.	U.S.D.A.	Logan, Utah
†Park, J. B.	Ohio State Univ.	Columbus, Ohio
*Parsons, A. A.	Grower	Plainfield, Ind.
Pence, M. O.	Ind. Exp. Sta.	Lafayette, Ind.
*Perkins, W. R.	Miss. Exp. Sta.	State College, Miss.
*Pickard, Glen	Consultant Chemist	Chicago

Name	*Concern*	*Place*
*Piper, C. V.	U.S.D.A.	Washington, D. C.
Pride, J. A.	Seaboard Air Line Ry.	Savannah, Ga.
Prince, F. S.	N. H. Exp. Sta.	Durham, N. H.
Quivey, O. K.	B. & O. Railroad	Baltimore, Md.
*Riegel, W. E.	Grower	Tolono, Ill.
Ritchey, G. E.	U.S.D.A.	Gainesville, Fla.
Roach, H. L.	Processor, Grower	Plainfield, Iowa
*Robert, J. R.	Miss. Exp. Sta.	State College, Miss.
Robison, W. L.	Ohio Exp. Sta.	Wooster, Ohio
*Rowe, C. A.	Grower	Jacksonville, Ill.
Rusk, E. W.	County Agent	Carlinville, Ill.
Rusk, H. P.	Ill. Exp. Sta.	Urbana, Ill.
Scheiter, E. K.	A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.	Decatur, Ill.
Schmidt, Edward W.	Archer-Daniels-Midlend	Minneapolis
Schoth, H. A.	U.S.D.A.	Corvallis, Ore.
†Scott, J. M.	Fla. Exp. Sta.	Gainesville, Fla.
Sears, O. H.	Ill. Exp. Sta.	Urbana, Ill.
Shellabarger, W. L.	Processor	Decatur, Ill.
Shrewsbury, C. L.	Ind. Exp. Sta.	Lafayette, Ind.
Shuster, G. L.	Del. Exp. Sta.	Newark, Del.
*Skinner, J. H.	Ind. Exp. Sta.	Lafayette, Ind.
Slate, W. L. Jr.	Conn. Exp. Sta.	Storrs, Conn.
*Smith, A. H.	Ill. Exp. Sta.	Urbana, Ill.
Smith, Isaac	Grower	Warren, Ind.
*Smith, John T.	Grower	Tolono, Ill.
*Smith, J. W. R.	Grower	Adena, Ohio
*Staley, A. E. Sr.	Staley Mfg. Co.	Decatur, Ind.
Staten, H. W.	Okla. Exp. Sta.	Stillwater, Okla.
Stephens, J. L.	Coastal Plain Exp.	Tifton, Ga.
Stoa, T. E.	N. D. Exp. Sta.	Fargo, N. D.
Stone, M. McDowell	Grower	Atwater, Ohio
*Strayer, B. S.	Grower	Hudson, Iowa
*Street, J. P.	Conn. Exp. Sta.	New Haven, Conn.
Sweeney, O. R.	Iowa Exp. Sta.	Ames, Iowa
Tabaka, W.	Grower	Ivesdale, Ill.
Taylor, Wilbur	General Mills, Inc.	Minneapolis
Thatcher, L. E.	Ohio Exp. Sta.	Wooster, Ohio
Vestal, C. M.	Ind. Exp. Sta.	Lafayette, Ind.
Walley, Ersel	Grower	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Wanamaker, F. M.	Grower	St. Matthews, S. C.
Welton, F. A.	Ohio Exp. Sta.	Wooster, Ohio
*Wentz, J. B.	Iowa Exp. Sta.	Ames, Iowa
†Wiancko, A. T.	Ind. Exp. Sta.	Lafayette, Ind.
Wiggans, R. G.	Cornell College of Agric.	Ithaca, N. Y.
Wilbur, J. W.	Ind. Exp. Sta.	Lafayette, Ind.
Wilderman, L. E.	Grower	Freeburg, Ill.
*Wilkins, F. S.	Iowa Exp. Sta.	Ames, Iowa
*Williams, C. B.	N. C. Exp. Sta.	Raleigh, N. C.
*Williams, C. G.	Ohio Exp. Sta.	Wooster, Ohio
Willard, C. J.	Ohio State Univ.	Columbus, Ohio
*Wilson, H. D.	Commissioner of Ag.	Baton Rouge, La.
*Wing, Charles	Seedsman, Grower	Mechanicsburg, Ohio
Wing, David	Grower	Mechanicsburg, Ohio
Winters, R. Y.	U.S.D.A.	Washington, D.C.
Withrow, L. J.	Grower	Romney, Ind.
Wolfe, T. K.	Va. Exp. Sta.	Blacksburg, Va.
*Woods, T. F.	Seedsman	Richmond, Va.
Woodworth, C. M.	Ill. Exp. Sta.	Urbana, Ill.
York, H. A.	Delta Exp. Sta.	Stoneville, Miss.
Zahnley, J. W.	Kas. Exp. Sta.	Manhattan, Kans.

*Deceased †Retired

NEW TENNESSEE PLANT



Meal driers, vapor scrubber and instrument panel at West Tennessee Soya Mill, Inc., Tiptonville.

The West Tennessee Soya Mill, Tiptonville, Tenn., began the season with a new million dollar Allis-Chalmers solvent extraction plant. The preparation side of the plant is five stories high and the extraction side is four stories high. Peter Fredrickson is manager and Doyle Varner, superintendent.

The new plant has a capacity of 150 tons daily. There are eight concrete storage tanks with a total of 15,000 tons and five steel oil storage tanks on the mill grounds. They also have their own water storage tank of 250,000 gallons with a cooling tower.

Mr. Fredrickson is a native of nearby Ridgely, Tenn., where he was a large planter of soybeans and cottonseed, and vice president of the Peoples Bank. He will retain his connection with the bank in an advisory capacity. Mr. Varner was formerly with the Wilson Soybean Mill, Wilson, Ark.

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DAIRYMEN ASK BAN ON YELLOW MARGARINE

Representatives of three leading dairy organizations have urged imposition of a flat ban on the commercial manufacture or sale of margarine colored yellow. Such a ban, they said, would enable Congress and the state legislatures to remove all taxes and license fees now imposed on the butter substitute to protect consumers against fraudulent sales.

The proposal was advanced in a statement by policy committees representing the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, the American Butter Institute, and the National Creameries Association. It was submitted separately to members of the three organizations at forthcoming annual meetings.

The joint statement points out that the "commercial yellow" ban would permit housewives to obtain all the margarine they want for home use in its most economical uncolored form, without payment of any taxes whatsoever.

The new proposal would also abolish all fees and reporting requirements for retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers, and permit hospitals and other institutions to serve uncolored oleo without license or tax.

The proposal of the dairy group was immediately opposed by the National Cotton Council of America and the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

Stated the Cotton Council:

"Very few people will be taken in by the proposal of the butter interests that the manufacture and sale of yellow margarine be prohibited but that other taxes on the product be repealed.

"The butter lobby is on the run, but in retreat, it is trying to find some way to keep the unfair advantage which it has had over margarine all these years.

"Butter spokesmen make the familiar charge that margarine is being sold as butter and that, consequently, margarine must not be colored yellow. These claims are vastly exaggerated in the first place. Furthermore, there are laws already on the books to prevent fraud in the sale of any food including margarine. If these are not sufficient, others can be written.

"As a matter of fact, an amendment was added in the Senate to the margarine bill which passed the House at the last session of Congress, proposing to impose federal penalties for the sale of margarine as butter in public eating places. The Cotton Council will accept that amendment or any other sensible one which will help prevent fraud in the sale of margarine, butter or any other food product.

"But will not accept a proposal which is an attempt to confuse the issue. Butter is the only product which claims a monopoly on any color and that claim is silly.

"The butter lobby knows that consumers prefer their table spread colored yellow just as they prefer milk white. Butter uses artificial coloring freely to meet that preference and then sanctimoniously seeks to deny margarine that privilege. The butter interests seek to force the housewife to spend extra time in the kitchen and to waste food in the process of mixing color into margarine.

"The Cotton Council has striven for years to repeal all laws discriminating against margarine. It intends to continue that fight."

Paul T. Truitt, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, was just as outspoken in his opposition to the dairy position. Said Truitt: "The proposal of the butter interests should be rejected. The seeming concession is made belatedly and grudgingly in the face of an overwhelming public demand for repeal of anti-margarine legislation. It is made only after a complete repeal bill passed the House overwhelmingly at the last session, and was approved unanimously by the Senate finance committee, only to be caught in a last-minute legislative jam. It is made only after five states this year have lifted their bans against the manufacture and sale of yellow margarine.

"We confidently look forward to the repeal of all federal anti-margarine legislation in the next session of Congress. Just as confidently, we look forward to the eventual repeal of all such state legislation."

For Future Reference!...

We don't envy successful handlers and processors of commodities — their job isn't easy.

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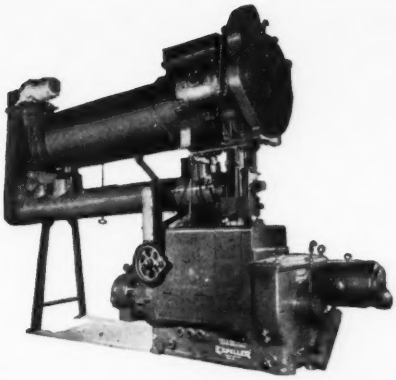

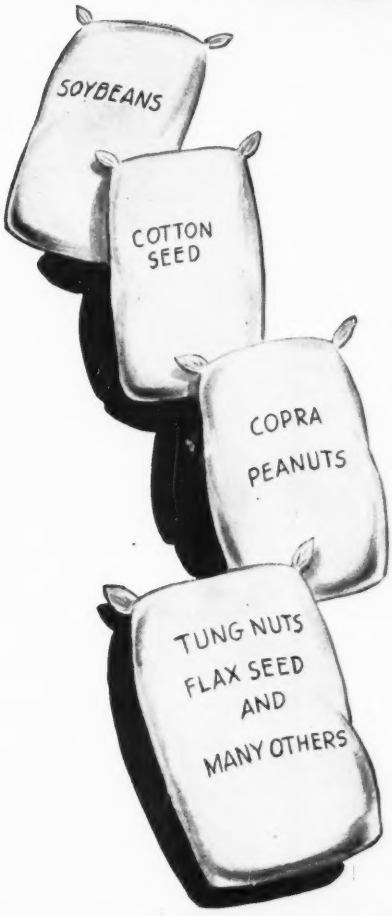

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EXPELLERS AND SOLVENT EXTRACTION EQUIPMENT

MISSOURI

(Continued from page 13)

dehydrating plants are operating in the region. Heartsill Banks, former plant breeder of Ralston Purina Co. now located at Wardell, insists that the low country back of the levees on both sides of the Missouri-Arkanas line should be treated as a unit and the state boundary disregarded. His term for the area is "double duty land."

G. H. Banks and O. H. Acom in front of the offices of Citizens Gin Co. at Wardell, Mo.

The vital problem for the soybean grower in the Boot-heel is storage. Few oil mills are equipped to handle beans in large quantity, and a record cottonseed crop is pressing on their available storage space. There are few elevators since not much grain has been grown there.

At Hayti the Missouri Soybean Co. has a new elevator built entirely above ground that will hold 60,000 bushels. It is equipped to unload six trucks at one time, a big advantage during the rush. The elevator can handle 400,000 bushels during the season.

Many of the gins take soybeans mainly to accommodate their cotton customers, and store them in cotton warehouses. Beans must be sacked for this type of storage, and most soybeans in the Boot-heel are still sacked at the combine. The sight of sacks of beans lying in rows in the fields waiting to be picked up and trucked to town is a strange one to a northerner.

The sacking of course requires extra labor. The sacks must be sewed and picked up in the field. Then they have to be opened and dumped at elevator or oil mill.

Ralsoys are the favorite variety of southeast Missouri, and in the past more of them have been grown there than all others combined. They are top quality beans, non-shattering with high yield and oil content. And they are easy to combine as the pods grow well up on the stalk. Banks developed this variety while he was with Ralston Purina Co. at Osceola, Ark.

The Ogden variety consistently outyields all others here and its acreage is coming up fast. Ogden makes a heavy growth and returns a thick mat of vegetable matter to the soil. But some of the oldtimers remember its propensity to shatter. Ogdens have not "popped" the last few years, but the season may come when they will again, with big losses to producers.

A limited acreage of the new S-100 was grown in the region this year. It does not yield so well as Ogden but matures 2 weeks earlier, and 10 days earlier than Arksoy or Ralsoy. Its use will lengthen the combining season and reduce shatter losses.

Oil content of beans in the Boot-heel is not so high as it is some places farther north. Growers are looking for a higher oil content bean that is a little earlier than Ogden. They also want one that is lodging resistant and non-shattering. S-100 is good but they want still better varieties.

These better varieties should be found. A number of private breeders in the Delta in addition to the state experiment stations and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory are working on the problem. There is L. M. Humphrey at R. L. Dortch Seed Farms at Scott, Ark., and George Hale of Hale Seed Farms at Burdette, Ark. Hutchins at Deering is working primarily on cotton but is also doing some work on soybeans and has released a new variety, the "Gem."

And Heartsill Banks, the daddy of Ralsoy, is back in Ralsoy country after some years in Kansas City and Korea. He is now associated with Acom at Wardell where he will be concerned with breeding work and seed production.

All these men together should find the varieties the country is looking for.

The region is not yet much handicapped by the disease problem. There is little or no brown stem rot that has become so troublesome elsewhere. But bean leaf beetles did some damage there this year.

This part of the South goes in for festivals. Many of them center around King Cotton. It remained for Portageville, a town of 3,000 in the heart of the soybean area, to put on a soybean festival in September. The Junior Chamber that sponsored the show is a new club with a lot of drive. Thinking in big terms, the boys called the event the National Soybean Festival. They hope to make the event of truly national significance in future years. Between 10,000 and 15,000 people came during the 4 days this fall. Plans are already being laid for 1949.

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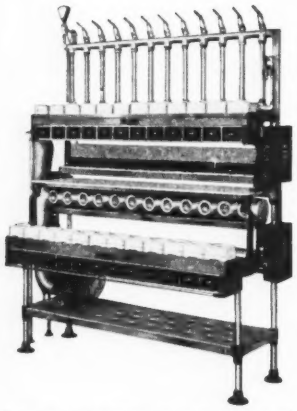

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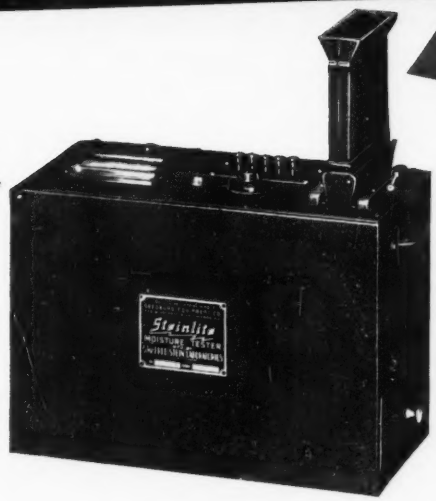

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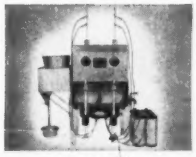

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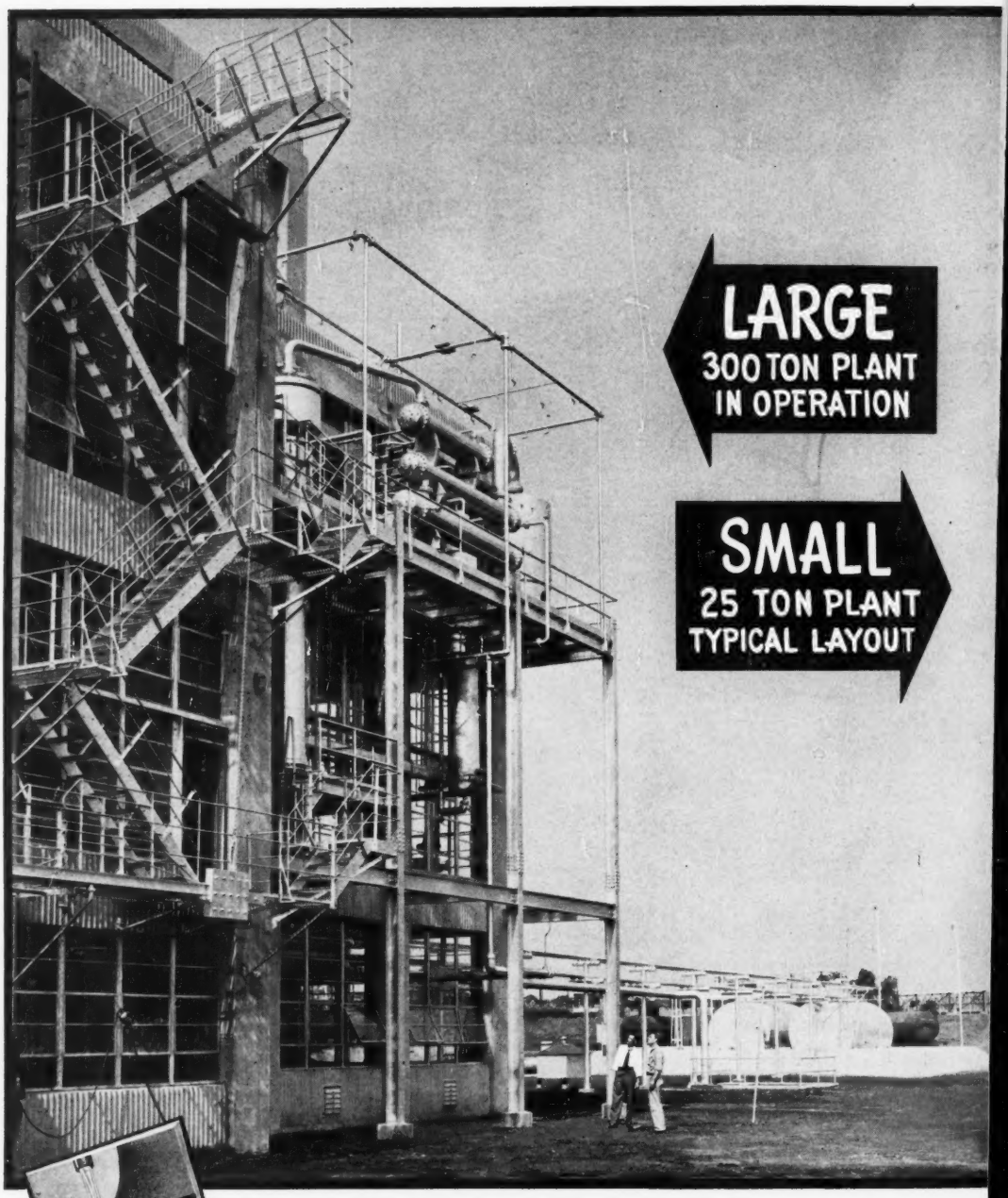

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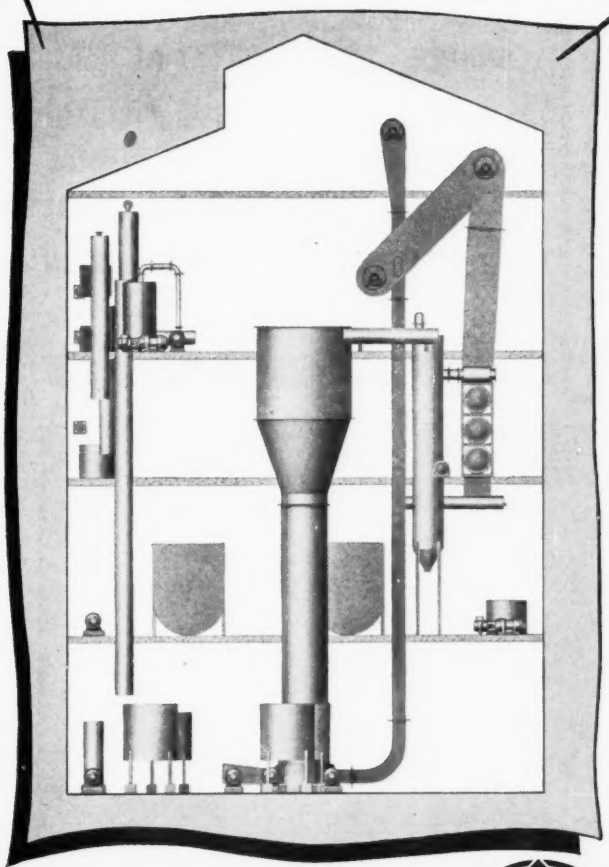

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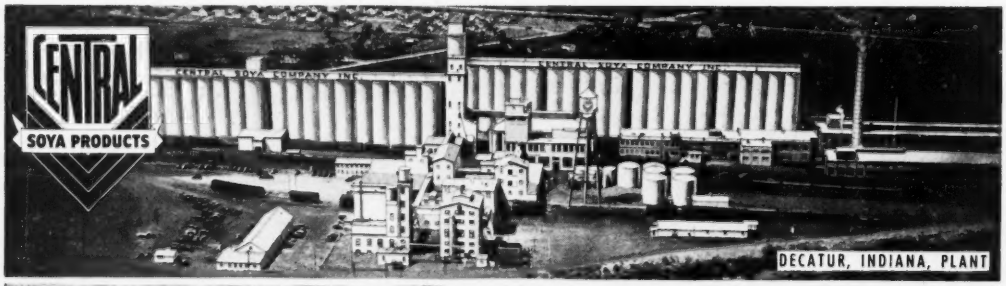

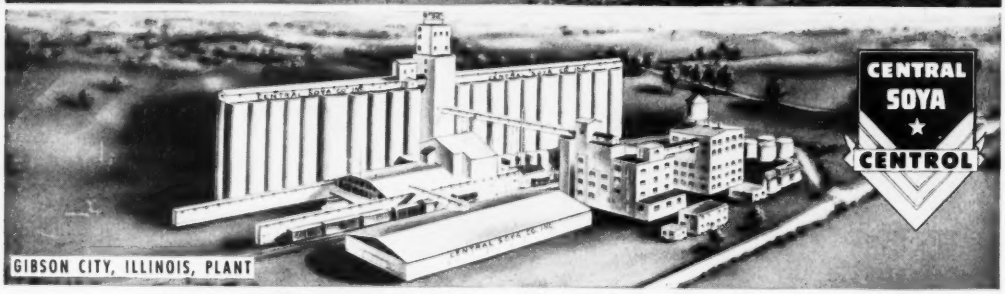

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(EXECUTIVE OFFFICE)

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

HARVEST NEARLY COMPLETE

With unusually favorable weather in most areas harvest proceeded at record pace in October and the great bulk of the soybean crop was out of the fields Nov. 1. Exceptions were parts of Indiana and Ohio where October rains delayed combining.

Reports of record or near record yields were the rule over most of the soybean belt.

Very little frost or weather damage is reported, but there is more than usual weed and disease damage. The heaviest-producing soybean areas of central Illinois were probably the hardest hit by disease.

Far more soybeans are being stored on farms or in public storage than in the past with the intention of holding for higher prices. Storage facilities are far from adequate in many areas.

Reports of *Soybean Digest* crop reporters follow, for Oct. 28 unless otherwise stated:

ARKANSAS

Jacob Hartz, Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart, for east central: (Oct. 23) 60-70% of crop harvested. Yield one-third more than last year. Beans grading No. 1 and 2. 25% more going into storage than in past. Railroad cars very short.

L. M. Humphrey, R. L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott, for Little Rock area: (Oct. 23) Yield better than earlier estimates, much better than 1947. Total yield about same as 1947 in spite of reduced acreage. A little frost damage on very late beans Oct. 18. Beans grading very good, much better than 1947. More beans going into storage due to fact that Little Rock mills have not taken beans as readily as in past. Cotton crop is tremendous and storage capacity of mills pretty well taxed to take care of it. Some mills have refused to take any beans. I rather think this will have adverse effect on soybean acreage here next year.

ILLINOIS

J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist, University of Illinois, Urbana: (Oct. 26) 80-85% of crop harvested. Yield about same as earlier forecast. Better than '47. Relatively poor stands in some areas. Greatest damage from dry weather early. Diseases, especially brown stem rot, reduced yields severely in central and south central Illinois. Especially true where beans followed beans. Some disease reported even in fields where beans had not been grown for several years.

A. J. Surratt, Illinois agricultural statistician, Springfield: 90% harvested. Yield about same as earlier estimates. Total 15% more than 1947. Disease loss mainly in heart of soybean production area from Campaign to Christian counties but mostly light to none elsewhere. Disease reduced yield per acre fully a bushel for entire state from earlier possible yield propects. Much more storage than usual both on farms and in grain elevators, thus the expected box car shortage did not materialize. Illinois problems for both storage and boxcars confined almost entirely to corn due to all time record crop of corn of good shipping quality with corn picking now moving into high gear under favorable harvest weather.

Russell S. Davis, Clayton, for west central: This has been a remarkable year for soybeans. Average yield perhaps highest ever. Harvest 10 days-2 weeks earlier than usual. Weather man has cooperated to get finished up without delay. More beans are stored than usual and quality excellent. Total yield perhaps more than double last year's. Weeds have been worse than usual. Only first few loads of beans going to elevator were ever tested. Moisture well below requirements. Most growers expect higher prices than were offered at harvest.

Frank S. Garwood & Sons, Stonington, for south central: 95% or better harvest-

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ed. Per acre yield higher than earlier estimates and higher than 1947. Total yield less than 1947.

J. E. Johnson, Champaign, for Champaign and adjoining counties: 97% of crop harvested. Later yields some higher than earlier estimates. Very late plantings running so low will bring general average down slightly. For territory do not expect total yield to be much larger than 1947 when actually reported. Acreage was slightly lower than 1947. Some damage apparently from an unusual weather condition; some from disease; smaller percentage from grasshopper damage. Weeds worst for some years. For this territory, wild millet delays harvest, reduces growth of crop and makes harvesting very difficult. Grading shows some improvement over 1947. Very small amount harvested with high moisture. Reports from growers and local elevators indicate about 50% of crop now in storage, highest on record. A $2.40 or better price is resulting in some selling, particularly where stored on monthly charge basis. Only a few growers talking in terms of $3. Just doesn't make sense to expect high price in face of abundant harvest of oil bearing seeds. Unusually low yields on the whole have challenged the thinking of those who have a sincere interest and concern in the crop. Each year brings more admirers to the Richland soybean, one that has stood the test for years and still going strong. Consistency of performance is a safe measuring stick. We need more tried and proven information about efficiency of production. Some damage from brown stem rot, especially on earlier-planted soybeans. Beans grading better than last year, being drier with less dirt and weeds. Amount of storage greater. Never before has a soybean crop been harvested so early in as good a condition.

Walter W. McLaughlin, McLaughlin Agricultural Service, Decatur for Decatur area: (Oct. 25) Per acre yield above earlier estimates. Total 120% of 1947. Disease cut yield in some localities. Beans grading No. 2 or better in most cases. About 50% going into farm or public storage, which is much more than usual.

E. E. Eversole, Hindsboro, for Douglas County: (Oct. 22) 95% of crop harvested. Average per acre yield about 22 bu. Total yield almost same as 1947, not over 5% more or less. 1% damage from frost, 5% from disease and 3% from weeds. Beans showing 10-13% moisture. 40% more going into farm or public storage

The American Soybean Association's Prosperity Program is financed through payment of one-fifth cent per bushel on soybeans delivered at the elevator.

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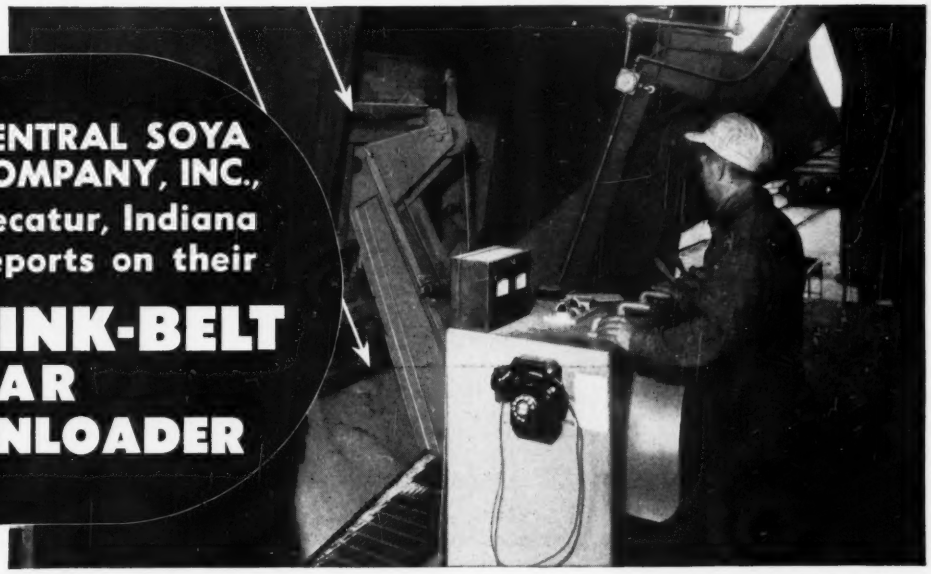
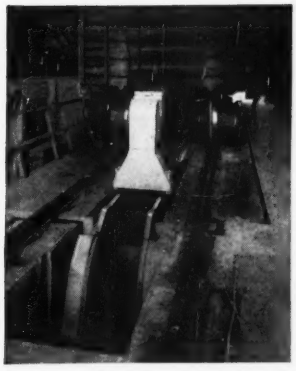
CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY, INC., Decatur, Indiana Reports on their LINK-BELT CAR UNLOADER



Railroad box car grain door is automatically removed intact during side tilt operation. All controls are located in convenient position where operator can observe flow of material.



Screw-operated end clamp emerges from pit to lock car against endwise movement on cradle.

Here are some vital statistics concerning the Link-Belt Grain Car Unloader installed at Central Soya Company, Inc., Decatur, Indiana.

	Before Installation	With L-B Unloader
COST TO UNLOAD CAR	$3.35	$1.00
CARS HANDLED PER HOUR	2	6 TO 8
DEMURRAGE COSTS	EXCESSIVE	ALMOST NOTHING

Add to this a more economical method of handling grain doors, a more efficient track layout, and an over-all increased efficiency and speed in plant operation.

A Link-Belt engineer will be pleased to discuss your unloading problems without obligation.

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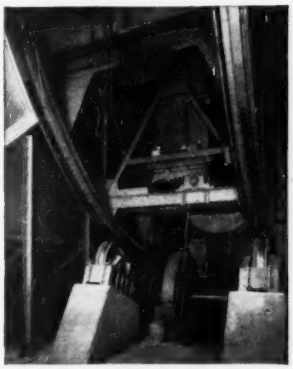
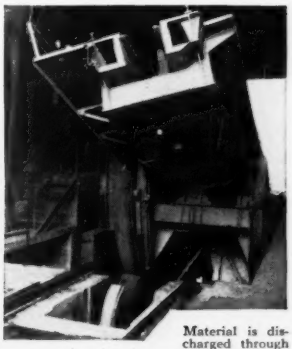


Substantial steel cradle is supported on four large steel rollers, permitting end tilt. Pivoted track-carrying platform is tipped sidewise by pinion and rack on lever arm.

Car in 15° side tilted position ready to start end tilt.

LINK-BELT Grain-Car Unloader



Material is discharged through open car door into hopper due to combined 15° side tilt and 40° end tilt. Three end tilts discharge contents of car.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per Acre Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948	Production Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948
		Bushels			Thousand Bushels	
Ohio	19.4	18.5	20.0	14,843	17,575	18,160
Indiana	18.0	18.5	20.5	18,486	28,176	28,413
Illinois	21.4	18.0	23.5	55,996	65,196	75,552
Michigan	16.0	17.0	18.0	1,358	1,292	1,152
Wisconsin	14.5	13.0	13.0	449	338	273
Minnesota	14.9	15.0	17.0	3,086	13,800	13,464
Iowa	19.8	15.0	22.0	23,406	26,310	31,262
Missouri	14.2	12.0	21.0	5,608	9,900	15,120
Kansas	10.6	8.5	15.0	1,285	1,887	2,715
Virginia	14.3	15.0	16.0	902	1,425	1,600
North Carolina	11.5	15.0	14.0	2,333	3,915	3,878
Kentucky	14.0	17.5	17.5	729	1,908	2,065
Tennessee	11.5	15.5	17.0	447	920	1,020
Mississippi	11.3	14.0	18.0	885	1,330	1,890
Arkansas	14.0	12.0	19.5	2,296	3,396	4,816
Other States	12.2	13.1	15.6	2,533	3,984	4,440
United States	18.8	16.3	20.8	134,642	181,362	205,820

than in past. Looks now like all beans in storage will stay. Some will sell for $2.50, others will hold until 1949.

Gilbert F. Smith, Mahomet, for east central: Per acre yield about same as 1947. Weed and disease damage about average. Beans grading No. 2 and better. Beans in strong hands still in storage. Last week end I drove from Champaign to Springfield, Ill. I saw only two small fields of soybeans that were not cut. They were late planting. Weather good for combining yet today.

INDIANA

Ersel Walley, Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, for northeast Indiana and northwest Ohio: Per acre yield below August estimates but above 1947. Total yield 15% more than 1947. Cut in yield due to drought. Beans grading No. 2 or better. Late frost and frequent rains have slowed harvest and prevented expected burdensome rush to market. More beans going into storage. Stored beans evidently in strong hands.

K. E. Beeson, extension agronomist, Purdue University, Lafayette: (Oct. 26) Reports indicate that with good weather this week from 75 to 90% of crop will be harvested. Official yield estimate continues at 20.5 bu. per acre. Total yield 1 million bu. more than 1947. Almost entire crop matured before killing frost and quality of beans harvested thus far good. Weeds in many sections delayed harvest to some extent although complaints of green stalks of soybeans causing trouble were frequent until frost occurred. At meetings held last 2 weeks appears the usual percentage of soybeans have gone to market direct from fields. Apparently usual elevator facilities have been available for handling soys and thus far no reports of boxcar shortage.

J. Benj. Edmondson, Danville, for south central: (Oct. 25) 90-92% harvested. Yields up to earlier estimates, 8% per acre yield above 1947. Total yield somewhat higher than '47, although acreage less; harvest weather ideal; beans ripened early, uniformly. No appreciable damage to crop except by weeds in individual fields where cultivation was inadequate. Hard freeze solved problem largely in such fields. Beans grading practically straight No. 2. Cracks not bad, moisture not problem. Probably twice as many beans being kept off market as last year. My guess would be 15-20% of crop. Storage entirely inadequate. Car shortage developed frequently. Hawkeye beans made excellent showing—good quality, high yields.

IOWA

Leslie M. Carl, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Des Moines: (Oct. 25) 1948 per acre yield 22 bu.; 1947 15 bu. Total 1948 yield 31.2 million bu.; 1947 26.3 million bu. No frost damage. Beans grading good. Storage and transportation facilities adequate.

O. N. LaFollette, Iowa Department of Agriculture, Des Moines: (Oct. 22) About 90% of crop should be harvested by Nov. 1 if weather permits. Per acre yield up 1% over earlier yields for state. Spotted damage on drought and weeds, but not extensive. Beans grading No. 2 except for splits. Amount of beans going into storage comparable with past years. Storage a problem.

Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, for northeast: (Oct. 23) 100% of crop harvested. Per acre and total yield 100% of 1947. Would have been higher except for local drought. Beans grading No. 2. More in storage than in past years. Storage and transportation facilities adequate.

KANSAS

E. A. Cleavinger, extension service Kansas State College, Manhattan: (Oct. 23) 65% harvested. 1948 yield 20-25% above 1947. Drought damage 10%; by frost 1%; grasshoppers 5-10%; very little by weeds. About same amount of storage as former years.

MINNESOTA

John W. Evans, Montevideo, for southwest: 90% of crop, harvested. Per acre yield 120% of 1947; total yield 100% of 1947. Frosts held off. Beans acquired full maturity. Considerable increase in storage over past years. Storage and transportation facilities getting short.

Howard E. Grow, Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault: (Oct. 22) 85-90% crop harvested. 6-22 bu. yield range. Average 15 bu. 20-25% damage from drought. Too dry for good harvesting, result high percent splits. Beans grading otherwise good. Low moisture. More soybeans being stored than last year. Storage and transportation facilities adequate.

MISSOURI

J. Ross Fleetwood, extension specialist, University of Missouri, Columbia: (Oct. 25) 90% of crop harvested. Per acre yield much better than 1947 and as good as earlier estimates. Total 30% higher than 1947. Some damage from disease and more than normal from weeds. Beans grading good. Amount going into storage

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about same as in past years. Facilities not entirely adequate.

Harry A. Plattner, Malta Bend, for central: (Oct. 25) 95% harvested. Per acre yield above early estimates. Total 25-30% above 1947. 20% damage by weeds. Most grading No. 2. Most early beans to public storage. No space for later beans.

E. M. Poirot, Golden City, for southwest: (Oct. 24) 90% harvested. Per acre yield a little better than earlier estimates. Less acres than 1947. Damage from weeds and wet weather early in summer. Beans grading good. More going to market than past years. Facilities adequate.

MISSISSIPPI

Lacy S. Stoner, Holly Bluff, Miss., for Yazoo County: 80% of crop harvested. Per acre and total yield 20-25% more than 1947. No crop damage. Beans grading good. None going in storage except beans for planting. No storage facilities but transportation adequate.

NEBRASKA

Donald G. Hanway, assistant agronomist, University of Nebraska, Lincoln: (Oct. 26) 95% harvested. Weather has been ideal for soybean harvesting resulting in no frost damage and somewhat earlier completion of harvest than usual. Quality should be very good as result. Per acre yield 17 bu. as compared with 14.5 in 1947. Total in 1948 estimated at 527,000 bu. compared with 464,000 bu. in 1947. Drought in late August caused slight to 10% reductions in yield. Bud blight reported with as high as 15% infection. Season was such that cultivation was more effective than usual in controlling weeds. Quality of beans marketed should be very good. More than half of crop will be marketed direct from combine.

OHIO

W. G. Weigle, manager Marsh Foundation Farms, Van Wert, Ohio, for northwestern: (Oct. 26) 85% of crop harvested. Per acre yield better than earlier estimates and slightly better than 1947. Total yield somewhat less due to 10% less acreage. Crop damage much less than anticipated. Some weedy fields turned out a surprising yield. Beans grading very well. Almost all No. 2 or better. Many times as many beans going into storage as in past years: 50% into farm storage; 10% into public storage. Storage space is short. Elevators trucking to nearest processor. No cars.

G. G. McIroy, Irwin, for west central: (Oct. 23) 50% of crop harvested. Per acre yield possibly a little higher than last year. Total yield 5-10% less. No crop damage worth mentioning. Beans grading good in spite of weather. Higher percentage than in past going into government storage. Ohio Grain Co. reports 50% of crop received by them going into such storage. Title held by grower. Storage and transportation facilities seem to be adequate to date as weather has held up combining. Reports indicate Hawkeye beans outyielding Lincolns in this section. Hawkeye price fixed at $5.50 yesterday.

D. F. Beard, Ohio State University, Columbus: (Oct. 26) 80% harvested. Wet weather through October seriously delayed harvesting. Per acre yield better than 1947, about with government estimates for 1948. Total yield higher on fewer acres than 1947. Hawkeye yielding above observers' estimates. Some disease trouble due to stem rot and blight. Weeds serious. Beans grading good. More beans being stored by farmers but most of crop still going to market from the fields.

SOUTH DAKOTA

H. G. Miller & Sons, Garden City, for Clark County: 80% of crop harvested. Best yield in 5 years, about 15-18 bu. per acre. Should grade mostly No. 1. Weather ideal for harvesting. Weeds reduced yield for some fields. 60% going to market due to lack of storage space. Transportation has improved considerably over 1947. We as growers of certified seed store our entire crop on farm. Ottawa Mandarin is our choice.

WEST VIRGINIA

R. J. Friant, extension agronomist, Morgantown: 100% of crop harvested. Total yield 7% higher than 1947. No crop damage. Beans grading good. No change in amount going into storage.

WISCONSIN

Geo. M. Briggs, Agricultural College, Madison: (Oct. 23) 60-80% of crop harvested. Per acre yield up in some localities. Damage from weeds insignificant where properly cared for. Beans grading No. 1.

CANADA

R. H. Peck, River Canard, Ontario, for southwestern Ontario: (Oct. 25) Per acre yield slightly above 1947. At least a 75% increase in total yield due to larger acreage. Some drought damage and a small amount of weed damage. Beans grading very good. Possibly 40% may go into storage compared with 25% in past years. Some growers have been somewhat disappointed in the yield and reduced price, $2.35 per bu. compared with $3.05 last year. But the '49 crop will show a continued increase in acreage over this year.

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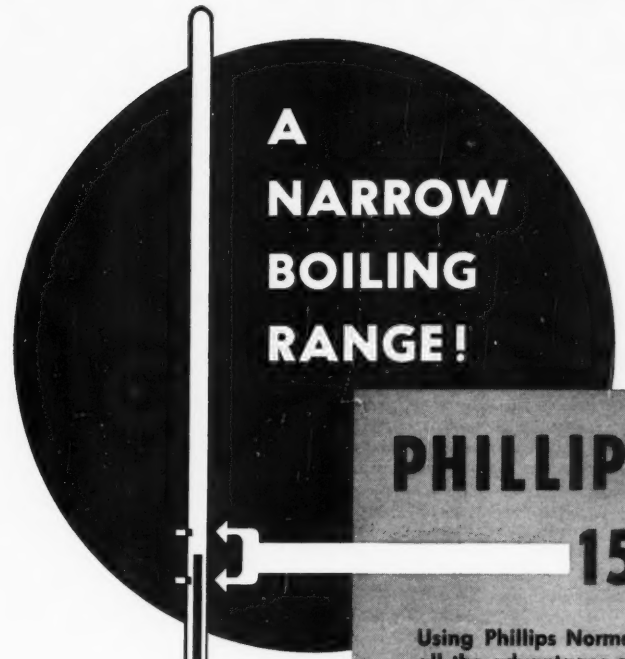

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Publications

Soybean Oil in Paint

The use of soybean oil in the paint industry has been of considerable interest for a number of years due to the increasing scarcity of linseed oil and the price differential between the two oils. In some fields soybean oil because of its merits has established itself as the preferred oil with little regard to price.

The scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer association is carrying on an extensive study of the uses of soybean oil in order to recommend to manufacturers the places where it may be profitably used.

The section plans to conduct a series of exposures of house paints employing soybean oil, but it will be several years before much information will be available from these.

Soybean oils available for use in outside paints fall into two classes: (1) those which retain essentially the drying characteristics of raw soybean oil; and (2) those that have been so treated that their drying rate more nearly resembles that of linseed oil.

The first class, the raw, alkali-refined, heat-bodied and blown soybean oils, has been with us for quite a while. In general, the direct substitution of soybean oil for linseed oil retards the drying rate proportional to the amount substituted. Once the film is dry, its durability compares favorably with that of a linseed oil house paint. Most users agree that dirt collection is increased by this substitution.

In the oil-conservation types of paints, the replacement of part or all of the bodied linseed oil by bodied soybean oil of equivalent acid number gives results which appear to be as satisfactory as those obtained with linseed oil. With the higher pigment volumes used in these paints, the slower drying is not as apparent, and the higher rate of chalking under normal conditions makes dirt collection much less serious.

The second class, the treated soybean oils, is much less covered by satisfactory exposure tests. Most of these oils have been in commercial production for only a few years.

A large number of these oils have been exposed on various test fences, either alone or mixed with various proportions of linseed oil, in typical house-paint formulations. In general their behavior has been satisfactory, but none of the reported exposures is more than 2 years old. This is not long enough for a complete evaluation of these paints.

USES OF SOYBEAN OIL IN THE PAINT INDUSTRY. I. PRESENT KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING THE USE OF SOYBEAN OIL IN HOUSE PAINT. By Francis Scofield, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., Washington, D. C. *Circular 725.*

Paper Coatings

Proteins from solvent-extracted peanut meals have potential applications in paper coating, since they have a fairly high solubility and can be dispersed at low pH values.

Solvent-extracted peanut meal and peanut protein may soon be available in commercial quantities. The costs of isolating and processing peanut protein compare favorably with other industrial proteins.

For these reasons an investigation has been made of the conditions under which peanut protein can be used as an adhesive in paper coating formulations.

Paper coated with peanut protein adhesive and mineral pigments gives high wax pick tests. Critical factors affecting the wax pick value are the type of protein, pigment, and dispersing agent, pH, protein-pigment ratio, and total solids content of the slip.

When neutralized protein is used as the adhesive coating slips containing 40 percent solids may be prepared with pH values as low as 6.3; and when these slips are applied to raw stock, the coating has wax pick values satisfactory for many printing operations. Over a pH range of 8 to 12, coatings prepared from unwashed protein give high wax pick values, whereas those prepared with water-washed protein give slightly lower values.

PEANUT PROTEIN PAPER COATINGS. By Jett C. Arthur, T. W. Mason, Jr., and Mabelle E. Adams, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans 19, La. *Oil and Gas Journal*, Sept. 1948.

Fertilizers

Carotene and riboflavin content of soybean leaves are increased by the application of phosphates to phosphorous-deficient soil.

This is shown by a Raleigh, N. C. and Ithaca, N. Y., study reported in *American Fertilizer.*

A study was made of the influence of application of the equivalent of 40 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre to a Bladen type soil deficient in phosphorous upon the carotene and riboflavin content of the mature soybean plant.

Though the mean weight of individual plants receiving the phosphorus treatment was 2.5 times as great as those without phosphorus treatment, the proportions of leaves, stems, and pods were not influenced significantly by fertilization. The weight distribution of the parts of the soybean plant was 54.2 percent stems, 25.8 percent leaves, and 20.0 percent pods.

The carotene and riboflavin contents of

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the leaves only were significantly increased by phosphate fertilization: carotene from 186.4 to 222.6 micrograms per gram on an air-dry basis, and riboflavin from 22.03 to 25.69 microgram per gram.

Though the leaves made up only 25.8 percent of the total weight of the soybean plant, they contained 93.4 percent of the carotene, and 62.7 percent of the riboflavin.

INFUENCE OF PHOSPHATE FERTILIZATION ON THE CAROTENE AND RIBOFLAVIN CONTENT OF THE SOYBEAN PLANT. W. J. Peterson, F. W. Sherwood, Gennard Matrone, Harriet Pressly and Horace P. Andrews. North Carolina State College, Raleigh and U. S. Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory, Ithaca, N. Y. *American Fertilizer*, Aug. 7, 1948.

Fertilizers

Soybeans have been used in two greenhouse experiments at the U. S. Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory at Ithaca, N. Y., to test the effect of fertilization on the mineral content of forage crops. Norfolk fine sand was imported from North Carolina especially for these tests. The first experiment was set up to determine the effects of borax and lime on the absorption and concentration of calcium, phosphorous, cobalt, manganese, and copper in soybean forage. The second aimed to show the effects of the fertilizer elements nitrogen, phosphate, and potash on the absorption of these elements by soybean forage.

These are the results:

The high nitrogen application increased yields, but soybean leaves from this treatment contained only half as much calcium and iron as did those from the lower nitrogen treatment.

When nitrogent was supplied at high levels as a fertilizer, increased phosphorous fertilization did not increase the phosphorous concentration in the plant. Phosphorous in the plant did increase, however, when nitrogen was supplied to the soil at low levels.

Additions of cobalt, manganese, and copper to the soil resulted in an increase of these elements in the plant. Liming the soil, on the other hand, significantly lowered the concentration of these elements in the soybean. Liming also reduced phosphorous and iron concentrations in the soybean forage.

The contents of cobalt, copper, and manganese in the forage were inversely proportional to the amount of phosphate applied to the soil. In other words, at high levels of phosphate fertilization there were lower quantities of cobalt, copper, and manganese in the plants tested.

At high levels of both phosphorous and lime fertilization, there was no evidence of any toxic effect on yield when micronutrient elements such as boron or copper were added to the soil. Such toxic effects were evident, however, when no phosphorous or lime was added to the soil.

October 1948 *Farm Research*, Geneva, N. Y.

Weather Damage

What effect does weather damage have on the content of soybeans? The question has not been an especially live one recently, since only a small part of the crop has been weather damaged. But it will come up again in years of unseasonal freezes or poor harvest weather. In the meantime, research men at the Regional Laboratories are continuing to work on the problem.

Results reported in this article:

Soybean samples containing a large proportion of damaged seed were separated into sound and damaged portions and these portions were then analyzed chemically.

Analysis of these samples indicated that damage to the seed caused considerable variation in percentages of oil, protein, ash, and in iodine number and acid of the oil. Sugars in the damaged portions of the soybean samples were generally low when compared with the sound portions.

Weather damaging of soybean seed caused

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a marked increase in percentage of crude protein. Oil percentages were sometimes higher and sometimes lower in the damaged portions. The iodine number of the oil was usually but slightly affected, and the acid number was higher in the damaged portions.

EFFECT OF WEATHER DAMAGE ON THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF SOYBEANS. By Orland A. Krober and F. I. Collins, U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, in *Journal of American Oil Chemists Society*.

Soybeans in Puerto Rico

Soybeans are being promoted by the University of Puerto Rico as a means of correcting the Puerto Rican diet, which is generally deficient in protein.

Attempts have been made to establish soybean culture on the Island over a period of 27 years. But as elsewhere progress has been slow due to the lack of adapted varieties and the need of selling farmers on their production and people generally on their use.

Regional trials were decided on as the best way to find out which variety was best suited for grain and forage under different conditions of soil and climate in Puerto Rico. Five different locations were selected. Juan Pastor Rodriguez reports on the results of the trials in *Bulletin No. 74*.

Seminole, Otootan and Palmetto were found to be the highest yielders of seed of the varieties tested, with Seminole ranking highest for human food. Otootan was consistently the highest yielder of green forage.

Spring and summer plantings returned better yields for both forage and seed than did fall and winter plantings.

Row widths of 1 and 2 feet were compared with the 1-foot rows consistently yielding more in both seed and forage.

SOYBEAN TRIALS IN PUERTO RICO. By Juan Pastor Rodriguez, *Bulletin No. 74*. Agricultural Experiment Station, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Canada

Nearly all of the present Canadian soybean acreage is in Ontario, with small patches being grown in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Investigations are under way in nearly every province to determine the possibilities for soybean production.

F. Dimmock has given information on soybeans for Canada including soil and climatic adaptation, usage, varieties, culture and storage, in a recent publication.

Best available varieties for production in Canada are listed as Pagoda, Kabott, Flambeau, Goldsoy, Capital, Mandarin, Earlyana, Richland, Harman, A. K. (Harrow) and Lincoln.

Hawkeye is not included because of insufficient data.

SOYBEANS. By F. Dimmock, division of forage plants, Canadian Department of Agriculture. *Publication No. 807, Farmers' Bulletin 149*.

Arkansas

The South's largest cotton-producing county has switched from all cotton to part soybeans, so that now it is the South's leading soybean county as well.

John McKinney tells this saga of soys in Mississippi County, Ark., where one farmer, A. M. Brittain, sold $22,000 worth from 250 acres in 1947.

MONEY IN SOYBEANS. By John McKinney. *Progressive Farmer*, March 1948.

Processing

SAGA OF THE SOYBEAN RECOUNTED AS NEW CROP REACHES POPULARITY HEIGHTS. By Warren H. Goss, associate director research and products development department, Pillsbury Mills, Inc. *Northwest Farm Equipment Journal*.

An account of the three methods of soybean processing and its products by the co-author of *Soybean Chemistry and Technology*.

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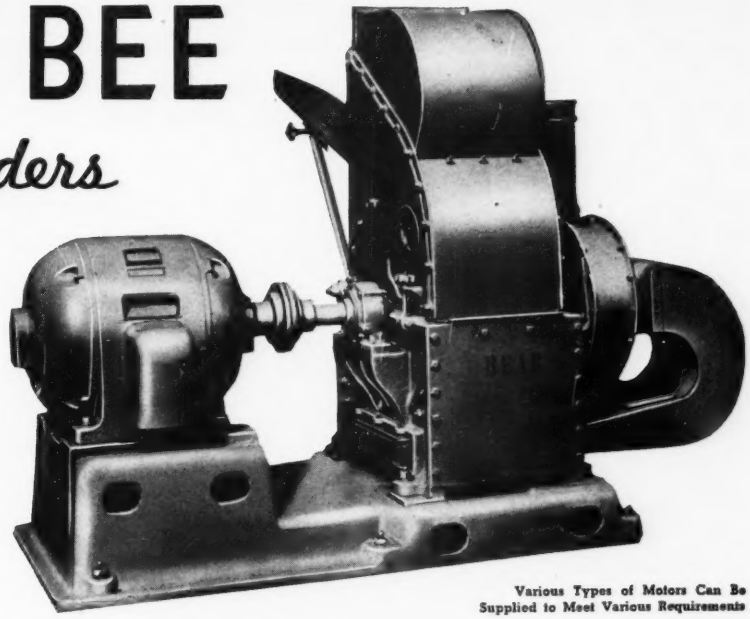

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GRITS and FLAKES...

FROM THE WORLD OF SOY

An attractive 16-page bulletin describing the Sprout-Waldron line of "Blue Face Pulleys" and giving new list prices has just come off the press. It may be obtained by writing to Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.

* * * *

Dr. D. H. Wheeler, head of the fats and oils section, General Mills Research Laboratories, Minneapolis, has been named head of the organization's chemical research department. He will be responsible for all organic chemical research. He joined General Mills in 1943, coming from the Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria.

* * * *

The Amburgo Co., working in cooperation with Valley Dehydrating Co., Kingsburg, Calif., has announced a new combination of feed ingredients based on several years study. The method has incorporated 40 percent condensed dried fish solubles with 60 percent redehydrated soybean oil meal.

* * * *

A catalog announcing new soybean varieties has been issued by Robert L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott Ark. Dortchsoy 7 "Shatterproof," Dortchsoy 2 and Dortch's Improved Ogden are described.

* * * *

The firm name of Hasenwinkle & Co., grain merchants and operators of country elevators, Bloomington, Ill., has been changed to Hasenwinkle Wallace Co. The company operates elevators at Bloomington, Bucks Road, Carles Springs, Downs, Gillum, Heyworth, LeRoy and Wapella, Ill. Operating partners are Ralph Hasenwinkle and W. B. Wallace.

* * * *

A new $100,000 safety and first aid building in which special attention is given to speedy treatment for shock, hemorrhage and burns has been completed by A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill. The firm employs 3,000 persons and recently completed 1,331,161 man hours without a lost-time accident.

* * * *

Serving Farmers Since 1942 is a 46-page illustrated booklet in offset that tells the story of Jerome Increase Case and the farm machine and implement firm he founded from the beginning down to the present. It may be obtained from J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

* * * *

J. P. Widlar, Chase Bag Co.'s Kansas City branch representative for the past two years, has been assigned as manager to the company's Denver, Colorado sales office.

* * * *

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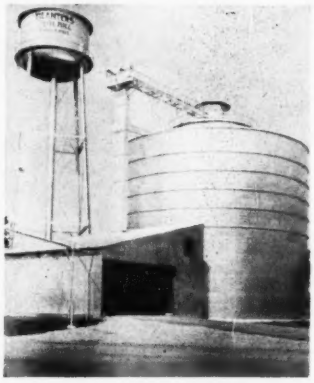

New 200,000-bushel soybean tank of Planters Oil Mill, Tunica, Miss.

The Planters Oil Mill, Tunica, Miss., have completed erection of a new 200,000 bushel soybean tank, erected by Pidgeon-Thomas Iron Co. with transmission equipment furnished by the Riechman-Crosby Co.

The mill will crush both soybeans and cottonseed this season. R. M. Julian, superintendent also installed two new 16-box French hydraulic presses to increase the mill's capacity to 12 presses. Also installed was a new cut cake and sheep cake equipment. The general offices were remodeled and a new directors' room added. C. E. White is manager.

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A-D-M ELECTS

S. M. ARCHER, JR. S. H. ROGERS

All officers and directors of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, were re-elected and four new directors and officers named at the annual stockholders and directors meetings October 13.

New directors are Shreve M. Archer, Jr., St. Paul and Samuel H. Rogers, Minneapolis. New officers are Carl C. Farrington, Minneapolis, vice president, and Richard B. Brierley, Minneapolis, assistant vice president.

Werner G. Smith, Cleveland, vice president, was named executive vice president.

Mr. Archer, whose father was president and chairman of the board of the company at the time of his death last November, served 3 years with the army air forces prior to joining ADM in 1945 as grain merchandiser. He was transferred to the linseed oil department this year.

Mr. Rogers is vice president of Northwestern National Bank Trust department, trustee of Northrop Collegiate School and a director of Superior Separator Co., Home Gas Co. and Northwestern Terminal Co.

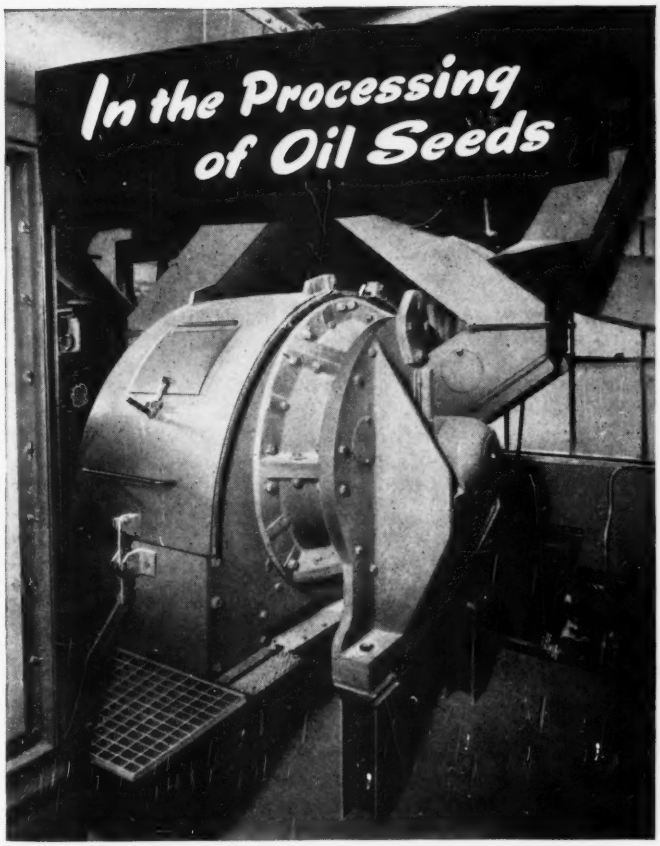
—s b d—

G. H. BANKS JOINS ACOM

The O. H. Acom Farms, Inc., of Wardell, Pemiscot County, Mo., announce the employment of George Heartsill Banks to direct the agricultural research of that organization. O. H. Acom, president, is well known to American Soybean Association members, and has recently been elected a director. His plantations grow a not inconsiderable portion of the million or more bushels of beans grown in the county annually in recent years.

Mr. Banks has long been identified with seed improvement, having served as director and acting secretary of A.S.A., and as director and president of the Arkansas Seed Growers Association. His best known activity was in originating the Ralsoy variety of soybean, which came out while he was with Ralston Purina Co. at Osceola, Ark.

The research planned will involve improvement of cotton varieties, soybean varieties and other crops suited to the southeast Missouri-northeast Arkansas ter-



Cooperation

BUILDS THE INDUSTRY

Cooperation . . . an honest effort to work together in the improvement of existing methods and in the development of new processes has built the Soybean industry into what it is today. Having a part in the building of the industry is a matter of policy with Prater . . . for Prater has consistently furnished equipment for efficient material reduction, whether in connection with the mechanical or solvent process.

For complete cooperation in reaching the solution to **your own** material reduction problems, call on Prater. Let us show you how the Prater Dual-Screen Pulverizer has made possible a perfect control over granulation . . . how it can simplify your own processing operation. Write today for full details. The Prater Pulverizer Company, 1527 South 55th Court, Chicago 50, Illinois.

PRATER PULVERIZERS

ciation and the National Cotton Council of America, had been shown to 206,346 people by late October, it is reported.

* * * *

The Central Trust of China has concluded a barter agreement with Italian exporters for $2 million worth of rayon, reports *American Import and Export Bulletin.* China is to pay for part of the rayon with such produce as vegetable oils and soybeans.

* * * *

Norton B. Jackson has been appointed advertising manager for St. Regis Sales Corp., subsidiary of St. Regis Paper Co. It was incorrectly stated in a recent issue of the *Soybean Digest* that Kenneth D. Lozier had been given this appointment.

* * * *

A line of products incorporating "Teflon," a new type of non-corrosive packing, is described in the folder, CHEMISEAL TEFLON GASKETS AND PACKINGS, *that has been issued by the U. S. Gasket Co., 602 N. 10th St., Camden, N. J.*

* * * *

Wm. H. Rankin & Associates, New York, announce their appointment as national and international public relations, advertising and merchandising counsellors for the Soya Corporation of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, and Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C. They will make a worldwide marketing survey of the soybean oil and flour market.

* * * *

"Midwest Chemurgy," an account of the swelling stream of new products based on the crops and residues of the Midwest, was an article by G. E. Hilbert, head of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Washington, D. C., in September Chemical *Engineering.*

* * * *

A complete description of "Electromagnetic Pulleys" and "Alnico Magnetic Perma-Pulleys" for automatic separation of ferrous and non-ferrous materials is given in two new 8-page catalogs issued by Dings Magnetic Separator Co., 4740 W. McGeogh Ave., Milwaukee 14, Wis.

* * * *

RESEARCH AND THE MIRACLE BEAN, *recounting research achievements in the field of soy for the past 15 years, has been issued by the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, 3818 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago, Ill.*

* * * *

"The Most Unforgettable Character I've Met," in November *Reader's Digest,* describes the work of Barbour Lathrop and David Fairchild in setting up the bureau of plant introduction in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Fairchild was one of the earliest importers of soybean varieties into the U. S.

* * * *

Speakers at the annual meeting of Western Grain and Feed Association in Des Moines Nov. 22-23 will include Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind., president of the American Soybean Association. Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa, is listed as a retiring director of the Association by *Westerneus,* Association publication.

* * * *

Arthur M. Hartwell, vice president of General Mills, Inc., has been elected president of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange. R. C. Woodworth, assistant to the president, Cargill, Inc., was named second vice president; and Philip S. Duff, vice president Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., was elected to the board of directors.

* * * *

William Bader Bosworth, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, died November 1 after several months' illness. He was 58. He came to the Board of Trade as assistant secretary in 1929 and was elected secretary 2 years ago.

* * * *

W. Wilson Seay, Goldsboro, N. C., has been appointed a salesman in the special products division of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill. He formerly was associated with Tri-Pack Machinery of Harlingen, Texas.

* * * *

A new edition, entirely rewritten, of F. B. Morrison's *Feeds and Feeding,* is off the press. This standard text on livestock feeds and feeding throughout the world, now 1,200 pages, may be purchased from the Morrison Publishing Co., 409 Highland Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

* * * *

Swift & Co. has begun a contest in connection with the company's awards program. It is open to all Swift employees and pensioners. Awards will be given employees who turn in suggestions for improving operating methods or policies.

* * * *

Charles H. Swift, 70, chairman of the board of Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., oil mill operators and meat packers, died September 30 in Chicago. He had been suffering from a lung ailment for about 2 months.

ritory, as well as experiments with such new practices as flame cultivation, defoliation, mechanical picking, and demonstrations on the most efficient use of tractors and tractor-drawn equipment for the average tenant.

Mr. Banks and Mr. Acom expect to work very closely with the experiment stations of Missouri and other states and will welcome visits from all those interested in this type of endeavor. Mr. Banks arrived in Wardell in late September and expects his family to join him in mid-November.

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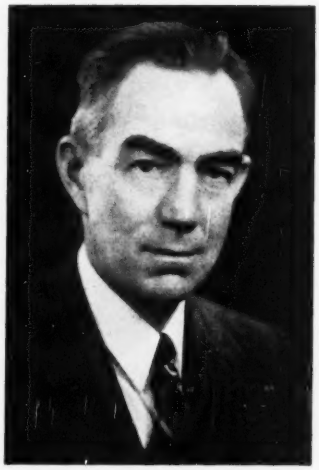
FORKER ADVANCES



EDSON W. FORKER

Edson W. Forker has been named president and George E. Kopetz and Ralph E. Moser have been named vice presidents of the chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Construction Co., Pittsburgh.

Mr. Forker joined the Blaw-Knox Co. in 1927 and is a vice president of the Blaw-Knox division in charge of process equipment. He has managed the chemical plants division since its formation in 1939.

Mr. Kopetz came to Blaw-Knox in 1939 and assisted in the organization of the Chemical Plants Division. In 1942 he coordinated the division's work in designing plants for the nation's synthetic rubber program and has served as contract manager since then.

Mr. Moser joined the staff of chemical plants division in 1942 to assume duties as manager of construction.

—s b d—

Production of soybeans in Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil has increased substantially in the past 2 years, reports *Foreign Crops and Markets.* Trade sources estimate this year's crop at 18,700 tons (624,600 bushels) compared with 13,200 tons (440,900 bushels) a year ago. These figures far exceed the official ones.

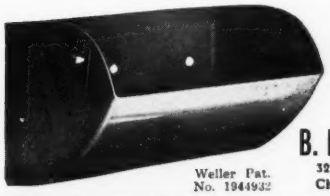
THERE HAVE BEEN
Curves SINCE
WAY BACK WHEN

But **results** prove there's only **one** curve that will give an elevator bucket maximum efficiency and capacity . . . the **Logarithmic** Curve used in designing the

CALUMET SUPER CAPACITY ELEVATOR CUP

Ask any elevator operator who has replaced old style buckets with the Calumet and **he** will tell you that he is getting far greater capacity than previously obtained.

So, remember: **"The Curve That Counts"** is the Logarithmic Curve. Remember, too, the Calumet Cup can be spaced closer on belt, operates efficiently over any sized pulley; no critical speed; no backlegging. Emergency orders filled in seven days. Non-rush orders, ten days to two weeks.



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Or send for capacity data sheet.

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327 S. La Salle Street
Chicago 4, Illinois

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BUFFALO 2, NEW YORK

Specializing in
Soybean Meal for the Mixing Trade

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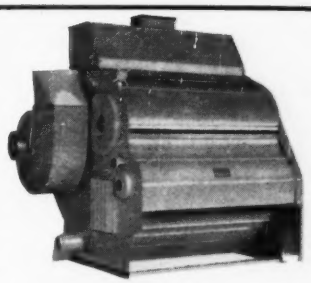
Frank Greutker	**MOhawk 6055**
Jack Bowling	**MOhawk 6032**
Chris Greutker	**MOhawk 2177**
Burt Newell	**MOhawk 7766**

For
ROUGH SCALPING of Soy Beans

The SCALPERATOR

The Carter Scalperator can be profitably applied to the initial cleaning of soybeans to remove coarse and light foreign materials at relatively high capacity. Special controls can be applied to govern the volume of beans handled so as to coordinate with the volume required for drying. Also provides efficient scalping and aspiration of beans going directly to storage and serves as a cold-blasting unit on beans following the dryers. Sizes to fit your capacity needs. Write for catalog folder.



For
REFINED SCALPING of Soy Beans

The MILLERATOR

The Carter Millerator is widely used for the screening and aspiration of soy beans before processing. It performs a refined scalping, removing material larger in diameter than the beans being handled and much of the material substantially larger. A second screen removes small seeds and sand. Controlled aspiration is used to remove light foreign materials. The second screen is often used for the removal of splits. Machine is all-metal, easy to control.

HART-CARTER COMPANY 660 Nineteenth Avenue N. E. Minneapolis, Minnesota

WASHINGTON Digest

By PORTER M. HEDGE

Washington Correspondent for The Soybean Digest

Prospects for Prices Soybean prices are moving up. The prospect is for the market to be stronger later in the season than it's been this fall.

This is indicated by the history of prices to growers since 1935. It's also strongly indicated by the impressions you receive from talking with officials in Washington.

Officials don't make market forecasts. They are bound by law not to reveal their intentions on future export allocations.

But it's no secret that European countries are demanding more oilseeds, especially soybeans. Every returning visitor from Europe, whether bureaucrat or businessman, attests to this.

Neither is it revealing anything that the Department of Agriculture has wanted to allocate more soybeans for export than the Department of Commerce has permitted this fall.

Only a little over 8 million bushels of soybean seed had been allocated for export to the first of this month. Two hundred thousand bushels of this, representing 1.8 million pounds of oil, were allocated to Denmark as a substitute for the same amount of oil previously allocated.

This is the type of thing that may happen more in the future—substitution of soybean seed for soybean oil in the export allocations.

Total shipments in terms of oil might not be much greater, but the proportion going as soybeans will be larger.

It's not been so officially stated, but a pretty good estimate is that around 20 million bushels of soybeans will be allocated for export during the marketing season.

A rise in soybean prices from the fall harvesting period into the winter marketing season is normal. In 9 years since 1935 (excluding 4 price control years) the January price of soybeans to farmers averaged 23 percent higher than the preceding October price.

The increase has varied. But even in a year when the general price level was declining, 1937, the January farm price of soybeans was 2 percent higher than the October price.

The outcome of discussions on removing or suspending allocations on some commodities could have an important bearing on exports and prices.

Dropping export allocations on oilseed meals is pretty certain. There is little opposition to it, and strong support for it in the Department of Agriculture.

For this quarter, 225,000 long tons of oilseed meals have been allocated for export. Less than a fourth of this had actually been contracted for by the first of November.

Suspension of grain allocations after the first of the year is probable. Under discussion as *The Digest* went to press was a plan to suspend grain allocations for the first quarter of 1949.

The idea is to give it a trial—keep the allocating machinery operating just as though it were being used, but not actually allocate.

Then the decision on whether to renew grain allocations or to drop them entirely would be made next spring. By that time officials would have a clearer idea of world supplies and requirements for 1949.

Except for flax, USDA is not apt to sanction removal of other fats and oils from export allocations. There had been no official request for de-allocating any other fats and oils commodity by early this month.

But the fact that flax has been removed from the list, does weaken the allocation system for other fats and oils.

USDA protested removal of flax when it was first pressed by Canada. Both the U. S. and Canada have flax surpluses, and the U. S. support price is $2 a bushel higher than Canada's.

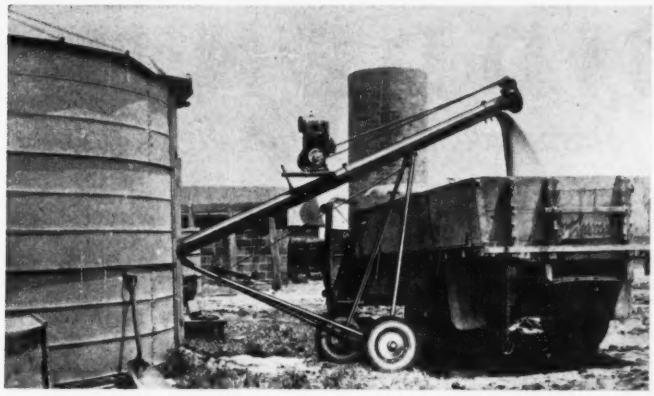
USDA officials wouldn't agree to de-allocating flax until they were satisfied a way could be worked out either to absorb the influx from Canada or to prevent it from coming in.

Acreage Goal '49 The Department of Agriculture will ask for a 1949 soybean acreage at least as big as this year's. It's also likely to recommend a 90 percent of parity price support next year.

Though not yet official, this is indicated from discussions on goals and price support so far.

The tentative recommendation is for a harvested soybean acreage of a little over 10 million acres. This is more than the 9.9 million indicated for harvest this year.

New Elevator Moves Soybeans



Pictured above is a Model A-20 Howry-Berg spiral grain elevator moving soybeans from storage. The elevator is taking soybeans from the center of the bin without shoveling. This saves much time and work, according to the manufacturers. There are reports of men moving over 1,000 bushels of grain per hour with this elevator, which is manufactured by the Howry-Berg Steel & Iron Works, Denver 11, Colo.

ASK SUPPORT FOR CROP RELIEF DRIVE

Readers of the *Soybean Digest* have been asked to support the Christian Rural Overseas Program in its Thanksgiving week drive in 33 farm states for food for the Christian Relief Trains. The food will be used to relieve starvation of European people who are too poor to buy food provided by the Marshall plan or their own country's economy.

In the drive CROP is asking especially for soybeans as the most economical source of high quality proteins as well as fats and minerals.

"Soy products are emphasized in the campaign because they are hunger-appeasing and satisfying cereals and have high value protein indispensable to a child's continuing growth," states CROP.

"A method of toasting soybeans frees them of their bitter taste and makes them so palatable that they can be eaten during working hours to combat fatigue. In experiments with railroad workers, a daily ration of soy products resulted in increased productiveness.

The drive is sponsored by Catholic Rural Life, Lutheran World Relief and Church World Service (Protestant) in cooperation with state-wide community organizations.

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PLYWOOD

(Continued from page 17)

water-leached soybean meal, would result in minor economies only. With the present high demand for plywood, the softwood plywood industry is primarily interested in increasing production of accepted grades of plywood with existing glues.

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3. Babcock, G. E., and Smith, Allan K., Bureau Agr. and Ind. Chem. Processed Cir. 65, Extending Phenolic Resin Plywood Glue with Corn Gluten and Soybean Meal, 1944.
4. Babcock, G. E., and Smith, Allan K., Ind. Eng. Chem. 39, 85 (1947).
5. Galber, Harry, and Golick, Alexander J., U. S. Patent 2,402,492 (1946).

Market Street

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use "MARKET STREET" for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate: 5c per word per issue.
Minimum insertion $1.00.

FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers all models, as is or rebuilt for specific materials. Pittock & Associates, Moylan, Penna.

OUR 24 x 24½ FLAKING rolls with water cooled rolls and 30 ton capacity are ideal for soybean flaking. Get the facts. Write Ben M. Selby, 925 Montrose Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.

FOR SALE—Soybean Flaking Machine manufacturing rights. This machine originally designed for large company who have discontinued Soy Bean activities. Engineering and patterns completed for this machine. This machine has a 24 hour capacity of 100 tons with a proved design. Available to interested party very reasonable. Contact us for further information. Box HX, SOYBEAN DIGEST, Hudson, Iowa.

REBUILT 9 x 24 double roller mill. New condition, with new bearings and metal feeder. Thoroughly cleaned and painted. Skidded ready for shipment. Ben M. Selby, 925 Montrose Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.

FOR SALE—6 French mechanical screw presses complete with tempering bins, 50 HP motors and controls, setup for soybean. Also stock of both new and used replacement parts. Immediate delivery priced to sell. Write or call Central Soya Co., Gen. Purchasing Dept., Decatur, Ind.

NEW STEEL STORAGE TANKS IN STOCK

17—10,000, 11,500, 20,000, 25,000 Gal. Cap. New Welded Horizontal Cylindrical.
8—42,000 and 126,000 Gal. and 410,000 Gal. Vertical Bolted.

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CONVEYING-ELEVATING AND TRANSMISSION MACHINERY

Large stocks carried in our warehouse for prompt shipment.
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DEALERS IN MILL-MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
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You help make America's Leading Margarine!

The soybean oil that you produce plays an important part in making Nucoa — America's largest-selling margarine! And — like soybean oil — every other ingredient used for Nucoa is wholesome and pure.

Why not prove to yourself why Nucoa makes such a hit? Try it in your own home and you'll be truly pleased that Nucoa is one of the many fine products using the soybean oil produced by your own industry.

In The MARKETS

BIG MARKET MOVEMENT GETS UNDER WAY IN OCTOBER

With 1948-crop soybeans moving in volume in October markets were active. Combining was well under way in most of the soy belt by Oct. 1, and many processing mills were operating at near capacity by mid-month.

The month's price spreads in soybeans, oil and meal were the narrowest for some time. The government's forecast of a record crop of 206 million bushels and the early harvest had a bearish effect on prices.

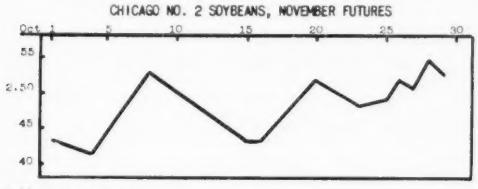
But the government's announcement of allocation for export of 5 million bushels of soybeans and the expectation of further allocations tended to bolster the market even though allocations were not as great nor so early as had been expected. Farmers were holding far more soybeans off the market than in the past, and this had a further bullish effect. Growers apparently anticipated higher prices or were planning to sell after January 1 for income tax purposes.

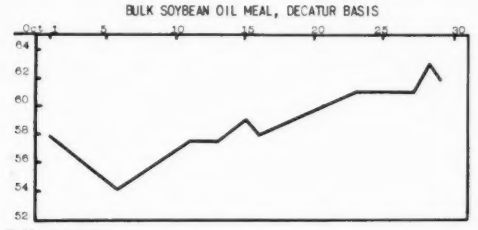
November No. 2 soybeans in Chicago opened at $2.42 for the month and closed at $2.494. Month's high was $2.546 Oct. 28; the low was $2.414 Oct. 4, a spread of only 13c for the month. The heavy volume movement of soybeans to market had begun by the second week of October.

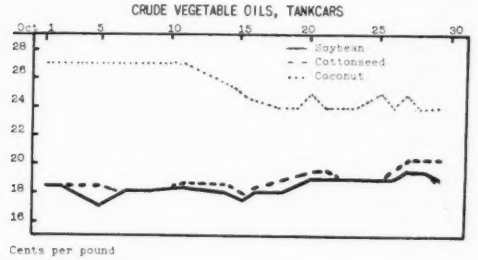
Bulk soybean oil meal, Decatur basis, opened at $58 and closed at $63 for the month. The high was $63 Oct. 28 and 30, the low $54 Oct. 6.

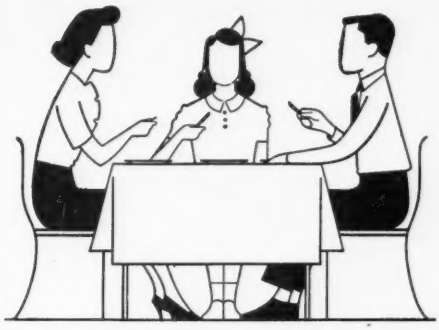
Offerings of soybeans to mills were lighter than expected. By the last of the month the demand for soybean oil meal was exceptionally good and nearby supplies were tight. Many processors were sold out to January.

Crude soybean oil in tankcars f.o.b. Decatur opened at 18.4c









More and more folks are using your product . . . Margarine

Margarine, you know, is your second largest customer for soybean oil. So, if you are a producer or processor of this fine food oil, margarine is very much *your* product.

And margarine is selling and selling!

In 1947, more margarine was produced than ever before. 745,867,000 pounds. (Well over twice the 1939-41 average. Over 25% more than in 1946.)

In 1948, people are buying more and more margarine. Advertising by individual brands and full-page, full-color advertising of the Margarine Association in LIFE magazine are hard at work, increasing margarine sales.

You'll want to see these ads. So look for them. And when you can, how about putting in a good word for your product, margarine.

National Association of Margarine Manufacturers
Munsey Building • Washington 4, D. C.

Our SERVICE to you Includes . . .

Roll Grinding and Corrugating
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Bucket Elevators and Drives
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Rubber - Cotton - Leather Belting
"V" Belt and all types of Chain Drives
Gears Cut to Order
Spiral Conveyors, Boxes and Fittings
Elevator Cups
Special machinery designed and built for the job.

PURITAN MANUFACTURING CO.
1931 North 11th Street
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"ILLINI"
BRAND
Expeller Soybean Oil Meal

41% Protein
4.0% Fat

either Sacked or Bulk

A Quality Product backed up by courteous service and fair dealing.

WE BUY SOYBEANS
in Car Lots or Truck Lots

DECATUR SOY PRODUCTS CO.
DECATUR 2-8541 ILLINOIS

and closed at 19½c for the month. Low was 17c Oct. 5, and high was 19½c Oct. 27-30.

Refiners remained on the sidelines early in October waiting for greater supplies and possible lower prices. But they were good buyers by mid-month as offerings became greater. The demand for soybean oil broadened considerably during the month.

Coconut oil brought 4-8c more than soybean and cottonseed oils during October.

NEW YORK SOYBEAN OIL FUTURES OCT 30*

Close: Dec., 19.25B; Jan., '49, 19.10B; Mar., 18.00B; May, 17.75B; July, 17.50B; Sept., 17.50B; Oct., 17.50B.

No sales. B—bid.

MEMPHIS SOYBEAN MEAL FUTURES CLOSINGS OCT. 30*

Dec., 59.05-60.00; Jan., 56.00-56.50; March, 53.25-54.50; May, 53.00-53.50. Sales, 800 tons.

*Reported by the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

• COMMERCIAL GRAIN STOCK REPORTS. Production and Marketing Administration's commercial grain stock reports for October.

(1,000 bu.)

	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26
Atlantic Coast				3
Gulf Coast				10
Northwestern and Upper Lake		29	195	416
Lower Lake		106	430	919
East Central	81	386	793	1,603
West Central Southwestern & Western	49	189	472	1,176
Total current week	130	710	1,890	4,127
Total year ago	68	187	1,355	5,234

• SOYBEAN ALLOCATIONS. The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced a supplemental October-December 1948 export allocation of 5,000,000 bushels of soybeans. This is in addition to 2,835,833 bushels of soybeans included in the regular fourth quarter fats and oils allocations which were announced on September 17.

Recipients of the 5,000,000 bushels of soybeans allocated today are Bizone, Germany and Japan (2,745,000 bushels), the Netherlands (474,000), France (1,667,000), and the Philippines (114,000). The Commodity Credit Corporation will procure the soybeans for Bizone, Germany and Japan. Soybeans for the Netherlands, France and the Philippines will be procured commercially.

• SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS. Stock of *old soybeans* on farms October 1 were estimated at 1.8 million bushels, the smallest reported since the series started in 1942. On October 1, 1947, farm stocks amounted to 2.2 million bushels.

Stocks were already low at the beginning of the July 1 to

THE FACT STILL REMAINS THAT SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUPS "DP" - "OK" - "CC" - "V" are MADE STRONGER will LAST LONGER have GREATER CAPACITY

and will operate more efficiently at less cost than other elevator cups.

write to
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MOLINE, ILLINOIS
for names of distributors and analysis form No. 20

October 1 quarter. As a result, the disappearance for the period was the lowest of record—2.4 million bushels, compared to 4.2 million bushels for the like period a year ago.

Farm stocks are at a minimum since with the strong demand and relatively high prices received for the 1947 crop beans there was little incentive for farmers to hold old soybeans. Prospects of a record production of soybeans in 1948 and more plentiful supplies of other oil seed crops also encouraged farmers to clean out their old soybeans.

● INSPECTION SERVICE. The Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in response to frequent commercial requests and by legislative authority, has begun the procedure necessary to extend inspection service on a voluntary basis for grain products including flour, cereals, vegetable oils, soya products, feeds, and the like which are offered for sale on commercial contracts in domestic trade and for export. Heretofore, Government inspection service has been limited to Government purchases of these products.

The action consisted of the filing of proposed regulations governing the inspection of the grain products and other commodities with the Federal Register of the United States. A period of twenty days must then elapse, during which all interested persons may express their views, before the regulations can be put into effect. After the regulations are put into effect, the Department will announce the dates when the service will be made commercially available.

● FACTORY USE SOYBEAN OIL. Factory production of crude soybean oil in September totaled 103,437,000 lbs. compared with 105,282,000 lbs. in August, reports Bureau of the Census.

Factory consumption of crude soybean oil in September was 101,272,000 lbs. compared with 119,878,000 lbs. in August. Factory and warehouse stocks Sept. 30 were 44,943,000 lbs. compared with 54,843,000 lbs. Aug. 31.

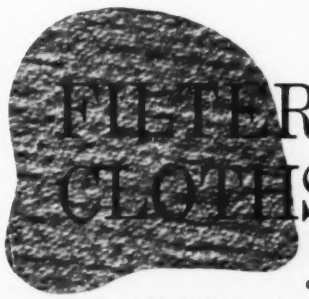
Factory production of refined soybean oil in September totaled 92,790,000 lbs. compared with 108,965,000 lbs. in August. Factory consumption of the refined oil in September was 105,667,000 lbs. compared with 111,700,000 lbs. in August. Factory and warehouse stocks totaled 51,230,000 lbs. Sept. 30 compared with 63,756,000 lbs. Aug. 31.

● STANDARD SHORTENING SHIPMENTS. Reported by members of Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

October 2	6,042,485
October 9	5,302,507
October 16	5,109,490
October 23	5,025,226
October 30	6,493,203

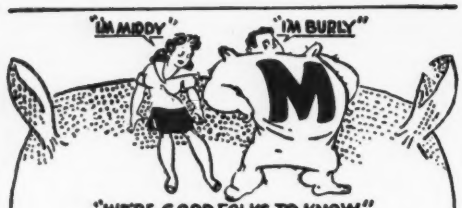
KALO
INOCULATION
for SOYBEANS
Made only from strains of bacteria proven to fix more nitrogen
Also Patented UNICULTURE for Clovers and Alfalfa
3 Cultures in One Can
KALO INOCULANT CO., QUINCY, ILL.

LOUISVILLE
SOY PRODUCTS
CORPORATION
2400 South Brook St. Louisville 8, Ky.
Phones: LD 296 — Local: Calhoun 3671-2-3
44% LOU SOY BRAND SOYBEAN OIL MEAL
Continuous live **steam cooker** and **toasting equipment** gives us highest quality meal with excellent color. Frequent by-passes prevent dusty or floury meal and produce a remarkably uniform texture product. WRITE FOR SAMPLE.
CASH MARKET FOR TRUCK SOYBEANS
Special unloading facilities for handling up to five (5) trucks at one time helps avoid delay.



To fill every need in Vegetable Oil Processing and Refining.
Our new FF621 Soytex Filter Cloths — Made only by Filter Fabrics — are best for vegetable oil processing and refining because:
- the smooth glass-like surface releases the cake quickly and easily
- the fabric does not fill permanently as foots cannot penetrate the fibers of the fabric
- the long life of this fabric reduces your replacement cost

Built to your individual press specification.
FILTER ff FABRICS
General Offices
Marion Building Cleveland 13, Ohio
Phone us at our expense — CHerry 8456



"WE'RE GOOD FOLKS TO KNOW"

USED BAGS

WE BUY

Top prices for your used and surplus burlap and cotton bags. Our representatives are in your vicinity regularly. WRITE, WIRE OR TELEPHONE COLLECT FOR PROMPT SERVICE!

WE SELL

Our processing and reconditioning plant is one of the largest in the Mid-West. All bags are vacuum cleaned, mended, sorted, inspected and baled ready for prompt shipment. Write, wire or telephone collect for prices that will save you money.

Bag printing in colors. Your own label or we submit sketches and ideas.

MIDWEST BURLAP AND BAG CO.

TELEPHONE 2-8355

213 THIRD DES MOINES 9, IOWA
TELEPHONE 2-8355

Dimensions and Weight

Length, overall .....32"
Width, overall .....17⅝"
Height, overall .....21¼"
Shipping Wt., crated 200 lbs. (approx.)

OK BAGGING SCALES

For all kinds of material that needs bagging—flour, feed, soybean meal, etc. Semi-automatic and always accurate. No further lifting of bags on and off scales. When the product is bagged, it is also weighed.

Price, f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Iowa

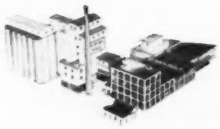
$256.00

Immediate Delivery

NEWELL

CONSTRUCTION and MACHINERY CO.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

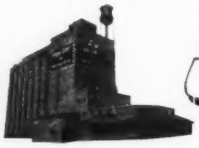
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



Ralston Purina COMPANY'S

CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



5 Soybean Processing Plants or Cash Markets for Soybean Growers.

IOWA FALLS, IOWA

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

BUY THE FEEDS THAT USE THE SOYBEAN

Buy Purina Chows

It's an open and shut case for St. Regis Multiwalls!

Take the case of one of America's largest producers of industrial chemicals. Its experience showed that there is a double advantage in packaging products in St. Regis Multiwall Paper Bags.

This company packed a compound in fibre drums at a cost of $1.90 per package. A switch was then made to St. Regis Multiwalls. Packaging the same compound in 50-lb. multiwalls, the company discovered that it saved $1.22 per 225 lbs. In addition, the use of a St. Regis Packaging System (Filling Machines and Bags) provided easier handling . . . saved container storage space.

Perhaps you, too, can cut costs by using St. Regis Packaging Systems. Today over 400 commodities . . . including a great diversification of chemicals . . . are packed in multiwall bags. These commodities vary all the way from molten compounds to bulky rock products.

The St. Regis sales office nearest you will be glad to give you more details.

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ST. REGIS SALES CORPORATION

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NEW YORK · CHICAGO · BALTIMORE · SAN FRANCISCO · ALLENTOWN · OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
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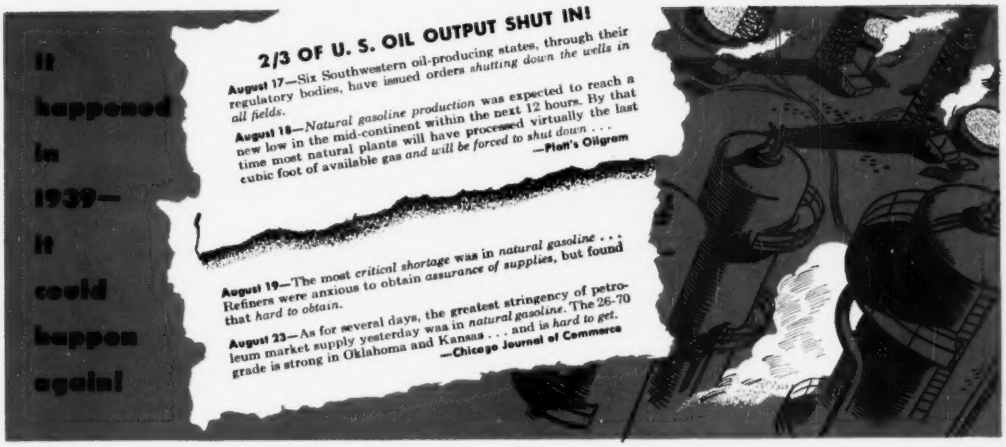
ST. REGIS—WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF MULTIWALL PAPER BAGS

ST. REGIS PACKAGING SYSTEMS


It happened in 1939—it could happen again!
2/3 OF U. S. OIL OUTPUT SHUT IN!
August 17—Six Southwestern oil-producing states, through their regulatory bodies, have issued orders shutting down the wells in all fields.
August 18—Natural gasoline production was expected to reach a new low in the mid-continent within the next 12 hours. By that time most natural plants will have processed virtually the last cubic foot of available gas and will be forced to shut down . . .
—Platt's Oilgram
August 19—The most critical shortage was in natural gasoline . . . Refiners were anxious to obtain assurance of supplies, but found that hard to obtain.
August 23—As for several days, the greatest stringency of petroleum market supply yesterday was in natural gasoline. The 26-70 grade is strong in Oklahoma and Kansas . . . and is hard to get.
—Chicago Journal of Commerce

A NATIONAL EMERGENCY PROVES SKELLYSOLVE'S FAMED

Dependability of Supply!

Two weeks' oil-field shutdown in six states creates critical shortage of natural gasoline . . . finds Skelly with ample reserves to go on producing and supplying special solvents for several weeks!

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: When governing bodies in six oil-producing states issued orders in August, 1939, shutting down every oil field within their borders for a two weeks' period, the most critical of the resultant shortages was in *natural gasoline*. Produced mainly from natural gas coming from oil wells, natural gasoline is the raw material from which Skellysolve-B, Skellysolve-C, and similar special solvents are derived.

Few plants where these special solvents could be produced maintain sizable storage facilities for natural gasoline. This means that when oil production stops, production of special solvents could continue for only a very short time in those plants.

But not so at Skelly! For at our Lyman, Oklahoma, plant we have natural gasoline storage capacity of about 3,000,000 gallons! Throughout the two weeks' oil-field shutdown, we were able to continue making Skellysolve from our reserves of natural gasoline. All Skellysolve orders were shipped promptly upon receipt, in the usual Skelly custom. What's more, we could have gone on making Skellysolve for several weeks longer, had the shutdown continued!

This emergency clearly demonstrates what regular Skellysolve users have always known: In buying quality hexane, heptane, and octane naphthas, *you can always depend on Skelly!*

How SKELLYSOLVE Serves the OIL and FAT INDUSTRY

There are six different types of Skellysolve especially adaptable for efficient extraction of corn germ, soybean, cottonseed, meat scrap, and other vegetable or animal oils.

Skellysolve offers you the *right* solvent for your own particular requirements; each has the correct boiling range needed, and other necessary properties to meet the exacting demands of the oil and fat industries.

There is a trained Skellysolve technician to help you in the solution of your problems. Write today for complete information on Skellysolve and Skellysolve service.

SKELLY

Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.